A/AC.96/793 (Part I)

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1991 - 1992 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1993

PART I. AFRICA

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

UNITED NATIONS

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/793(Part I)
24 August 1992

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-third session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1991-1992 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1993

PART I. AFRICA

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.92-02393

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Africa

	Paragraphs
Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes	1. 0.1 - 1. 0.66
Angola	1. 1.1 - 1. 1.39
Botswana	1. 2.1 - 1. 2.18
Burundi	1. 3.1 - 1. 3.30
Cameroon	1. 4.1 - 1. 4.15
Central African Republic	1. 5.1 - 1. 5.24
Côte d'Ivoire	1. 6.1 - 1. 6.28
Djibouti	1. 7.1 - 1. 7.17
Ethiopia	1. 8.1 - 1. 8.31
Guinea	1. 9.1 - 1. 9.29
Kenya	1.10.1 - 1.10.33
Malawi	1.11.1 - 1.11.23
Mozambique	1.12.1 - 1.12.16
Rwanda	1.13.1 - 1.13.25
Senegal	1.14.1 - 1.14.19
Sierra Leone	1.15.1 - 1.15.19
Somalia	1.16.1 - 1.16.17
Sudan	1.17.1 - 1.17.33
Swaziland	1.18.1 - 1.18.18
Uganda	1.19.1 - 1.19.24

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

I. Africa

	Paragraphs
United Republic of Tanzania	1.20.1 - 1.20.26
Zaire	1.21.1 - 1.21.37
Zambia	1.22.1 - 1.22.24
Zimbabwe	1.23.1 - 1.23.21
West Africa	1.24.1 - 1.24.19
Other Countries in Africa	1.25.1 - 1.25.43

Annex I Programme Support and Administrative Expenditure (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) for 1993 Initial Budget

Annex II Staffing Requirements in Africa

1.0 OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA AND REGIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1.0.1 Throughout 1991 and the first quarter of 1992, Africa was confronted with a refugee problem of unprecedented magnitude and complexity. Today, it is estimated that there are over six million refugees in Africa. Every day, more than 5,000 persons are forced to flee their homes whether in Burundi, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia or the Sudan. About 80 per cent of the refugees who benefit from UNHCR's international protection and assistance are destitute women and children, mainly of rural background. The sharp increase in the number of refugees and emergencies in Africa is attributable to both natural and human factors. Their root causes range from human rights violations, internal conflict and ethnic strife, to extreme poverty caused by political and economic instability, famine, drought and desertification.

1.0.2 The great majority of refugees and returnees are located in countries facing major economic problems, and are often in the most remote, poorest and least developed areas of those countries. These countries are often unable to absorb the extra burden of refugees and/or returnees, and may not even be able to provide essential services to their own citizens. The problem has been compounded by inherent constraints resulting from a lack of security, logistic difficulties, bureaucratic delays and scarce natural resources. Furthermore, financial support has not been forthcoming for development projects in refugee-affected areas that would ease the burden on nationals and enhance the prospect of lasting solutions for the refugees. The impact of emergencies in the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa has been particularly severe.

1.0.3 The protection situation has remained largely unchanged from that described in the relevant documents presented to the forty-second session Executive Committee. African Governments have continued their generous policy of granting asylum and protection to refugees and, in many countries, this practice has been consolidated through the adoption of national refugee legislation, the establishment of eligibility procedures and the creation of governmental structures for the management of refugee affairs. Cooperation between UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continued, particularly in those areas where United Nations operations were considerably scaled down or even brought to a halt. In such situations, complementary humanitarian actions by NGOs are often essential to the survival of destitute refugees.

1.0.4 The most positive development on the Continent during the period under review has been the increased prospects for voluntary repatriation. Important organized movements began, notably to South Africa. Other movements, to Angola, Burundi, Chad, Eritrea and parts of Somalia, have reached an advanced planning state. Recent developments in still other countries of origin raise hopes, mere speculation one year ago, for voluntary repatriation, for example, to Mozambique. As the Continent witnessed peaceful and democratic political transitions in often unique circumstances, as well as

a growing momentum towards political pluralism and a stronger commitment to responsible leadership and respect for human rights, there was more confidence that 1992 would indeed usher in a decade of voluntary repatriation.

1.0.5 At the same time, particularly in the Horn of Africa, some of this optimism has been tempered by reality. Not only have prospects for voluntary repatriation there been frustated by persistent civil violence, a breakdown of law and order, the devastation of social and economic infrastructures, and the indiscriminate laying of land mines, but the humanitarian activities of the international community, and particularly of UNHCR, have been brought virtually to a standstill. The safety of refugees and returnees, especially the vulnerable groups such as female heads of households, children and the elderly, as well as the staff and property of humanitarian organizations attempting to provide protection and assistance, have been tragically compromised. Moreover, a large number of internally displaced persons, war or drought victims, demobilized soldiers, the poor, the elderly and otherwise vulnerable persons live side by side with the refugees and returnees for whom the High Commissioner is responsible. Although outside the competence strictu sensu of UNHCR, their plight is just as tragic, and their need for protection and assistance as compelling. UNHCR's protection and assistance towards refugees and returnees cannot be effective unless similar protection and measures are provided to these other persons who live amidst them.

1.0.6 For UNHCR to be able to fulfil its international protection mandate and to assist in finding solutions to refugee problems, restoration of stability, security, law and order, peace and a coherent institutional framework in the affected socities is essential and cannot be achieved without massive international support. The Office has not received sufficient support for its voluntary repatriation programmes, and this has meant that thousands of refugees have had to delay the opportunity of returning to their homes. UNHCR is doing its utmost, together with other organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure that international attention and initiative continues to be focused on this enormous challenge.

1.0.7 UNHCR provides protection and assistance to over six million refugees in Africa. While the environmental problems faced or created by refugees are similar to those existing in normal communities of a similar size, the effects tend to be more pronounced due to a number of factors specific to refugee situations. Most African refugees are of rural origin, and their camps and settlements are often located in environmentally fragile areas. Southern Africa, for example, which is facing one of the most severe droughts in its history, hosts over two million refugees. The Horn of Africa, another scene of environmental disaster, is also a region of chronic displacement. In addition, the disproportionately high population density in refugee settlements, as well as the lack of incentives for refugees to maintain their environment, exacerbates existing environmental problems.

1.0.8 Finally and most significantly, the unpredictable nature of refugee emergencies and the urgent need to respond often mean that there is insufficient time for an environmental assessment of refugee sites before large-scale influxes occur. In any case, the options for sites are usually limited. Energy needs in particular tend to go unaddressed.

1.0.9 The primary and most obvious consequence on the environment is deforestation. Insufficient or often unavailable supplies of household fuel and building materials in and around refugee settlements means that refugees, by collecting firewood, cutting down trees to build houses or, in the case of long-term settlements, clearing large expanses of land to plant crops, inflict considerable environmental damage through rapid deforestation. The inhospitable environment and the degradation of the soil through erosion, sand and dust storms, affect the health both of refugees and the local population. The depletion and pollution of water resources bring additional problems.

1.0.10 Recognizing the dual impact of the presence of refugees on the environment, and of the hostile environment on the well-being of refugees, UNHCR has reinforced its efforts to address environmental problems in a number of ways:

-- By adopting an ecologically sensitive approach, with the specific inclusion of environmental concerns, in the planning and implementation of its programmes. For instance, whenever food is provided, the supply of adequate energy must become a part of the assistance programme in the same way as the transport of the food itself. Obviously, this has implications in terms of resources, but economizing on refugee assistance in the short term may be prohibitively costly on the environment in the long term;

-- By undertaking measures in the sectors of energy, shelter, water and sanitation, to minimize the impact on the surroundings and improve the conditions of refugee camps and settlements in an ecologically sound manner;

-- By recognizing that refugees themselves are an important collective force for positive change. Through "People-Oriented Planning" and greater refugee participation in the development and implementation of UNHCR programmes, the Office seeks to improve their effectiveness and help refugees to become agents for preserving and rehabilitating the environment of their host countries;

-- By providing funds for reafforestation projects implemented by Government departments and NGOs, for example in Guinea, Malawi, Rwanda and the Sudan.

1.0.11 The growing coordination among United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and NGOs, through joint needs assessment and integrated programme formulation, has resulted in major improvement, redressing the shortcomings of ad hoc programme planning and implementation. UNHCR will continue, in close coordination with Governments, to build on these efforts and establish an adequate legal framework for protection and assistance, encompassing all internally displaced and other affected persons. The link between returnee aid and development, the closing of the "development gap" and the creation of a framework of action for each United Nations agency within the continuum from early warning, emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction to development, is of vital relevance.

West Africa

1.0.12 During the reporting period, the refugee situation in West Africa has been marked by the continued massive presence of Liberian refugees in neighbouring countries, notably Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, as well as by a more recent exodus from Sierra Leone into Guinea and Liberia.

1.0.13 Attempts to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the Liberian crisis have not yet met with success. Nevertheless, recent positive developments in the country led to the reversal of movements between Liberia and countries of asylum and improved prospects for an eventual larger-scale return. Despite recent progress in the search for peace, the present political and security situation in Liberia still precludes organized voluntary repatriation for the 655,000 Liberian refugees outside their country. Nevertheless, since April 1991, some 30,000 persons spontaneously returned mainly to Monrovia, in addition to an indeterminate number to territory held by the National Patriotic Forces of Liberia (NPFL). The rehabilitation of infrastructure, which requires significant international support, the deployment of the Economic Community Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) forces in NPFL territory and the disarming and encampment of NPFL combatants will do much to determine the eventual rate of return of Liberian nationals.

1.0.14 In the meantime, UNHCR has continued to provide humanitarian assistance to West African countries hosting Liberian refugees. As efforts are made to create conditions conducive to organized voluntary return, UNHCR will continue with necessary preparations and the allocations of funds for repair of infrastructure, including roads, transit shelters and water facilities. It will also continue its efforts to sensitize all the concerned parties regarding the requirements for mass repatriation in safety and dignity, while stepping up assistance to spontaneous repatriants and monitoring developments.

1.0.15 Tragically, the situation has been complicated by a new conflict in Sierra Leone, which has led to the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leoneans and caused 175,000 to seek asylum in Guinea and 21,000 in Liberia by May 1992. Concerted efforts and political will are undoubtedly required to resolve the crises in the troubled West African region. Nevertheless, the Yamoussoukro Accords continue to offer the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the conditions for free and fair elections and for peace and stability in the country. In this connection, it is imperative that all parties to the conflict pledge to respect and implement the Accords to pave the way for a large-scale voluntary return of Liberians to participate in national reconciliation, rehabilitation and development.

Horn of Africa

1.0.16 The situation in the Horn of Africa, where refugee and returnee emergencies co-exist with large-scale internal displacement, widespread insecurity and famine, continues to pose one of the greatest challenges to UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations on the African continent. In

addition to the sheer scale of humanitarian needs, security remains a major factor affecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the region.

1.0.17 Throughout much of 1991, the security situation in Ethiopia was a major obstacle impeding the effective delivery of assistance to refugees. Since January 1992, however, there has been an improvement in the situation and, consequently, in deliveries of food to the 430,000 Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia.

1.0.18 Some 395,000 Somali refugees are currently residing in various camps in Hararghe province in eastern Ethiopia where security and logistics problems render difficult the delivery of assistance. Nonetheless, UNHCR continues to provide the refugees with multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance, pending their return to Somalia. It is believed that approximately 100,000 Somali refugees have spontaneously returned to north-west Somalia since the beginning of 1992.

1.0.19 After events in May 1991, most of the Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia fled their camps back to southern Sudan. Although it was estimated that some 50,000 Sudanese refugees would eventually return to Ethiopia, by May 1992, only 5,000 Sudanese refugees were receiving UNHCR assistance in Dimma camp.

1.0.20 The initiative by the President of the Federal Government of Nigeria, in his capacity as the then chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to help resolve the conflict in the Sudan has improved the prospects for peace and stability in the region. While no progress was achieved in the peace talks which took place in Abuja in June 1992, it is hoped that the two sides will continue their search for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. As always, UNHCR stands ready to contribute to the peace process.

1.0.21 Since the fall of the Government in Somalia in early 1991, some 527,000 Ethiopian refugees spontaneously returned to eastern and southern Ethiopia. This is far more than the original planning figure of 130,000 returnees. According to the 1990 Tripartite Agreement between the Ethiopian and Somali Governments and UNHCR, all returnees were to be provided with a reintegration cash grant and those who repatriated spontaneously were to receive a travel grant.

1.0.22 To date, some 487,000 returnees from Somalia have received travel grants amounting to $ 15.8 million and have returned to their areas of origin. Arrangements were being made to pay travel grants to the outstanding caseload of 40,000 persons in July 1992. It has now become obvious that the initial plan to provide reintegration grants to 527,000 instead of 130,000 returnees from Somalia would require much larger sums of money than originally foreseen. It also has become clear that it would no longer be equitable to assist large numbers of returnees with individual reintegration grants while their entire communities are equally in need.

1.0.23 After careful assessment, therefore, UNHCR has adopted a new approach, focusing on implementation of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) to assist returnee communities and their areas of origin, instead of paying individual

reintegration grants. The QIPs will meet essential needs in community water supply, health services, veterinary services and other sectors. Besides the 527,000 returnees from Somalia who will be dispersed to their home villages in Ethiopia, another 45,000 Ethiopians are expected to return from Djibouti and Kenya. Upon arrival, they will receive a limited food package and travel grants to return to their home villages.

1.0.24 The deterioration of the security situation in Somalia, on the other hand, has caused continuing influxes of new Somali refugees into Ethiopia. They have been assisted through the combined efforts of agencies working together to provide assistance on a non-discriminatory basis to refugees, returnees, displaced persons and affected local populations.

1.0.25 Since the events in Somalia of January 1991, the majority of the Issak Somali refugees in Ethiopia have expressed a wish to repatriate to north-west Somalia, subject to the availability of food, the rehabilitation of the damaged basic infrastructure and peaceful conditions. Indeed, in 1992, due to poor security in eastern Ethiopia, an estimated 100,000 persons have returned spontaneously to their homes in Somalia. If land-mines were cleared and the security situation improved and rehabilitation assistance provided in north-west Somalia, large-scale repatriation would be a feasible durable solution.

1.0.26 UNHCR re-established a permanent presence in Hargeisa in October 1991 but in view of the security and political situation in north-west Somalia, UNHCR, other UN agencies and a number of NGOs were compelled to again withdraw international staff in April 1992. To date, only local staff are present in Hargeisa and the establishment of field offices has been postponed. Pre-positioning of returnee assistance packages has continued, however, despite uncertainties surrounding the implementation of the returnee programme which is designed to benefit some 300,000 potential returnees in 1992. A joint mission involving UNHCR, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) visited north-west Somalia in June 1992 to assess the possibility of re-establishing an international presence to facilitate implementation of the returnee programme.

1.0.27 Meanwhile, UNHCR and NGOs operating in north-west Somalia continue their efforts, albeit on a limited scale and under difficult circumstances, to rehabilitate essential facilities, basic infrastructure and key access roads. UNHCR also continues to support mine-clearance operations.

1.0.28 UNHCR has not re-established its presence in southern Somalia since the second evacuation of staff in May 1991. It is believed that there may be a limited number of Ethiopian refugees in Mogadishu who were formerly asisted by UNHCR. In making every possible effort to carry out its mandate in Somalia, UNHCR has maintained close cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Special Humanitarian Assistance Programme for Somalia.

1.0.29 On a more positive note, the repatriation of the residual caseload of 2,700 Ugandan refugees from the Juba area in southern Sudan was successfully completed in February 1992 in coordination with the World Food Programme (WFP). In addition, the voluntary repatriation of 3,011 Chadians was

completed in May. Originally 12,000 of the 20,000 Chadian refugees in the Sudan had registered for this programme. It is hoped that the return of the remainder to their country of origin can be carried out after the harvest in late 1992.

1.0.30 With respect to Eritrea, discussions between UNHCR, the Provisional Government of Eritrea (PGE) and the Sudanese Government have been continuing regarding the repatriation and reintegration of an estimated 250,000 Eritrean refugees from the Sudan. Contacts are also being pursued with a number of United Nations agencies to establish an integrated programme for the rehabilitation of likely returnee areas. The PGE views such an overall programme as a pre-condition to large-scale organized repatriation. Given the time needed to establish a programme of this nature, substantial organized repatriation is not likely to commence before the end of 1992. In the meantime, UNHCR has continued to provide for care and maintenance in the Sudan.

1.0.31 Due to its position at the crossroads of the Horn of Africa, Djibouti has been particularly affected by the political changes and subsequent instability in neighbouring countries during 1991. With a national population of half a million, Djibouti estimated it was host at the end of April 1992 to some 81,500 refugees of Somali origin, of whom 20,000 were assisted by UNHCR, and 13,000 Ethiopian refugees. The country was also contending with a severe drought and internal disturbances in its northern regions. Since April 1992, the Djibouti authorities have begun transferring some of the 61,500 refugees whom they estimate to be in the capital to the refugee camps where UNHCR assistance is provided. Efforts are being made to strengthen the capacity of the national implementing agency, "Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés" (ONARS), through the secondment of a number of international NGO staff.

1.0.32 In recent months, Kenya has been severely affected by events in the Horn of Africa. Continuing widespread strife in Somalia and the inter-clan conflict in southern Ethiopia, coupled with severe drought and crop failure in both countries, has led to an influx of Somali and Ethiopian refugees. Over 280,000 persons were registered as refugees in Kenya by May 1992. In addition, drought in the border areas has brought large numbers of border nomads into the refugee camps.

1.0.33 The situation in Kenya has been further aggravated by the arrival of an estimated 20,000 Sudanese refugees fleeing civil war in southern Sudan. Problems of security, accessibility and land availability have been important constraints in providing assistance to the refugees, many of whom arrive in very poor condition. Drought has also posed a major problem in Kenya as the country is unable to cover its own food needs, let alone those of refugees. UNHCR has been providing emergency assistance in conjunction with NGOs, while WFP has been providing basic food. Considering the lead time required to import the large quantities of food needed, a continuing flow of new arrivals poses serious implementation problems for UNHCR and WFP. In this regard, UNHCR has been attempting to promote a regional strategy to ensure that sufficient food is made available in the countries of origin and is maintaining close contact with WFP, other United Nations agencies and NGOs to strengthen cross-border and cross-mandate operations. Linking the concept of

preventive zones and cross-border operations with the aim of filling gaps in assistance will, it is hoped, stabilize populations and prevent further displacement in the border areas of the Horn of Africa.

Central Africa

1.0.34 In Central Africa, the peace accord signed between the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) has paved the way for Africa's largest voluntary repatriation. Despite formidable obstacles, the peace process in Angola has progressed well. Multi-party elections are scheduled to take place at the end of September 1992 with United Nations observers. It is hoped that this historic opportunity for national renewal will succeed so that the ongoing spontaneous return of Angolan exiles may continue and be increased through a more organized voluntary repatriation programme for some 300,000 Angolan refugees, mainly from Zaire and Zambia. Preparations are under way in the host countries and in Angola itself for their safe return to commence during the third quarter of 1992. Meanwhile, as a result of events in Zaire, spontaneous repatriations have been occurring since November 1991 and arrangements have been made to provide assistance to returnees in Angola. The aftermath of the civil war in that country has left considerable quantities of land-mines and unexploded ordnance, particularly in the southern part, which have to be cleared prior to any large-scale, organized repatriation. The Angolan Government and UNITA have assured UNHCR that they will speed up mine clearance activities, particularly in areas of return, as well as on main and access roads.

1.0.35 Several thousand Barundi refugees have repatriated spontaneously from Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania while preparations for organized repatriation have continued between the Governments of Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania and UNHCR. It is expected that such organized repatriation operations will start before the end of 1992.

1.0.36 With respect to Rwandese refugees, the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration of 19 February 1991 entrusted the OAU and UNHCR with the establishment of a Plan of Action for durable solutions to this thirty-year-old problem. It is estimated that there are approximately 500,000 Rwandese refugees residing mainly in five neighbouring countries. Technical studies have been carried out in Rwanda for the reintegration of returnees and, in the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, for the integration of those who do not wish to repatriate. UNDP is also preparing a similar study in Burundi. However, the Plan of Action cannot be finalized until the relevant socio-economic studies have also been carried out in Zaire and the necessary conditions for return in safety and dignity have been met in Rwanda. It is hoped, nevertheless, that circumstances will permit the voluntary repatriation phase of the Plan of Action to begin during 1992.

Southern Africa

1.0.37 Southern Africa has been affected this year by one of the worst droughts in living memory. This crisis plagues all the countries in the region and has a particular impact on those people already weakened by conflict and poverty. The drought has, moreover, placed heavy additional

pressure on limited Government resources. In several asylum countries, the continued presence of large refugee populations is leading to antagonism and compassion fatigue among nationals. The impact on the environment is also of grave concern. As a result of the drought, additional population movements are expected from Mozambique into neighbouring countries, especially Malawi (where an increasing rate of influx has already taken the refugee population over the one million mark), Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, there have been movements of spontaneously settled refugees into camps.

1.0.38 UNHCR continues to monitor developments in Mozambique and the progress being made in the peace process. It recently undertook a joint assessment mission to the region with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Norway, the Norwegian Refugee Council and UNDP to assess prospects for voluntary repatriation and the potential requirements for such an operation. Despite a modest rate of voluntary repatriation, however, the security situation, drought and economic factors in Mozambique are such that large-scale repatriation for the estimated 1.3 million Mozambican refugees does not appear to be feasible in the immediate future. It is hoped that the 16 July and 7 August 1992 "Declarations by the Government of Mozambique and Resistência Nacional Mozambicana (RENAMO) on Principles governing Humanitarian Assistance" which were issued in Rome will pave the way to an agreement on a cease-fire and political dialogue, in particular, discussions on constitutional matters leading to a transitional Government and general elections.

1.0.39 In this regard, the High Commissioner has stressed that it will become practically impossible for UNHCR to attend to the particular needs of refugees and returnees in the region unless the overall needs of the affected populations are adequately addressed. UNHCR has been coordinating its response to the serious food deficits for refugees with WFP in close consultation with the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). To avert major loss of life, however, increased effort on the part of the international community is required.

1.0.40 To conclude, it is worth mentioning a number of difficulties and disappointments that have been encountered in recent months with the voluntary repatriation of South African refugees. By the end of May 1992, 4,034 refugees and exiles had returned home under the UNHCR-funded operation launched in September 1991. In South Africa itself, a cash grant covering a period of six months is being provided to some 11,800 returnees, including those who arrived before the commencement of the UNHCR-sponsored programme. In addition, individual donors are being mobilized for the funding of small-scale income-generating and training projects designed to increase returnee self-sufficiency.

1.0.41 Although an additional 4,000 persons are registered for return, not all are expected to do so between by September 1992 when the programme expires. Reluctance to repatriate is due to a number of factors, including political and economic conditions in the country of origin, the arrest and detention of several returnees and instances of harassment and intimidation of returnees in certain parts of the country. UNHCR hopes that these obstacles

can be overcome so that all refugees and exiles can return home in conditions of safety and dignity to participate as full citizens in the life of their country.

1.0.42 Africa is a priority area for UNHCR and the budget allocation it has devoted to the Continent has grown steadily every year, although it has been overstretched by large increases in the number of refugees. In 1992, UNHCR will devote 40 per cent of its total budgetary resources to programmes in Africa, which hosts some 30 per cent of the world's refugees. Nevertheless, the financial resources needed to achieve durable solutions to Africa's refugee problems exceed the capacity of UNHCR alone and call for a concerted approach by the United Nations system and the international community.

1.0.43 It is a matter of great concern, as UNHCR pursues opportunities for voluntary repatriation, that returnees will be going back to countries devastated by war and to areas inhabited by impoverished nationals or internally displaced persons. The capacity of such areas to absorb large numbers of returnees needs to be enhanced by comprehensive programmes for political, economic and social reconstruction. Ensuring the success of voluntary repatriation thus goes far beyond the mandate or resources of UNHCR alone and requires significant development initiatives. Only if these are forthcoming, can humanitarian and durable solutions to refugee problems be achieved.

1.0.44 UNHCR expenditure and allocations for assistance in Africa in 1991 totalled $ 290.9 million, of which $ 185.2 million was made available from General Programmes funds and $ 105.7 million from Special Programmes funds. The initial 1992 General Programmes target approved by the forty-second session of the Executive Committee was $ 151 million while the approved revised 1992 General Programmes appropriation is $ 179.5 million. The amount required for Special Programmes in 1992 was estimated at $ 127 million at mid-year. The proposed 1993 General Programmes requirement is $ 132 million. Further details are provided in Summary Table 2 of document A/AC./96/798. The revised 1992 and the proposed 1993 General Programmes budgets do not include $ 26.6 million and $ 28.3 million, respectively, for the portion of internal transport, storage and handling costs (ITSH) expected to be met by WFP.

REGIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Horn of Africa

1.0.45 Due to armed conflict, drought and famine, the Horn of Africa region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia and the Sudan) has been plunged into a grave humanitarian crisis, creating large movements of refugees and displaced populations across and borders within them. At the same time, a stream of former displaced persons and refugees have started to return to their homes, as and where conditions permit.

1.0.46 In view of the unprecedented severity and magnitude of the suffering in the Horn of Africa, the Secretary-General launched the first consolidated inter-agency appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA) in September 1991 to meet, in a coordinated manner on the regional

basis, urgent emergency needs for food and non-food assistance until the end of the year. The appeal reflected the efforts of the operational United Nations agencies in the region, including UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to establish coordinated agency operational plans to meet priority needs, in consultation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the concerned Governments, in a coherent and integrated manner. In 1991, UNHCR's expenditure for SEPHA, which totalled $ 37.9 million, is shown in the relevant country chapters, describing activities undertaken following this first SEPHA appeal.

1.0.47 Regrettably, conditions in the region had not improved by the beginning of 1992. The profound misery experienced by the people of the Horn of Africa grew unabated and was further exacerbated by the absence of law and order in several areas. In response to the overwhelming humanitarian needs and in view of the success of the first appeal, inter-agency working groups from the operational United Nations agencies and programmes in the region, including UNHCR, met in Geneva to coordinate their requirements and present an integrated regional plan of action. Consequently, a second SEPHA appeal, initially requesting resources for the first six months of 1992, was launched in February 1992. As with the first appeal, the proposed actions outlined were closely coordinated with plans being made by each affected Government, the ICRC and NGOs. This appeal sought $ 621 million for the most urgent needs of the initial six-month period indicating that it would be updated at mid-year in response to the constantly changing situation in the region.

1.0.48 Under the guidance of the newly established United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) and using the same inter-agency working group process, the updated SEPHA appeal was completed in July 1992. It indicated that a further $ 541 million would be required for the remainder of the year, thus making the total 1992 requirements for all United Nations agencies in the Horn of Africa for 1992 some $ 1.16 billion. Of this total, UNHCR's budgetary needs amount to $ 152.23 million. This figure reflects requirements under UNHCR's General Programmes in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and the Sudan of $ 79.74 million, and Special Programmes needs of $ 72.49 million for these countries and for initial reintegration assistance for returnees in Eritrea.

1.0.49 The revised SEPHA appeal reflects a proposal initiated by UNHCR to stem the flow of refugees into Kenya from Ethiopia and Somalia caused by drought, food shortages and the near total lack of medical services, through the "Preventive Zone Concept". This new, flexible approach is designed to discourage mass movements into Kenya by providing multi-sectoral emergency assistance to vulnerable groups inside Ethiopia and Somalia. It is planned that United Nations agencies and NGOs will work closely together to assist affected populations in the identified zones regardless of whether they are refugees, returnees, internally displaced or drought-stricken groups. This proposal is premised on the conviction that only by stabilizing the areas of origin of affected populations can large movements of people from one point of

deprivation to another be avoided. To succeed, it will require effective coordination among all the agencies involved, as well as the cooperation of all parties in the region and adequate donor support.

1.0.50 UNHCR's requirements under General and Special Programmes for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan included in the revised SEPHA appeal are given in the relevant country chapters. Special Programmes requirements for Eritrea are presented below.

Eritrea

Eritrean Voluntary Repatriation Operation

1.0.51 Following major political changes in Ethiopia in mid-1991, the opportunity arose for some 500,000 Eritrean refugees in the Sudan or scattered in various other countries to return home. The Provisional Government of Eritrea (PGE) announced that it would conduct a referendum on independence in April 1993. Pending the formal process leading to independence, the PGE requested UNHCR to assist with the organized voluntary repatriation programme, including initial reintegration. UNHCR established an Office in Asmara in November 1991.

1.0.52 Extensive discussions between the Government of the Sudan, the PGE and UNHCR have taken place on a plan of operations for the repatriation. Due to the protracted war and consecutive droughts, Eritrea lacks the infrastructure to receive large numbers of returnees. The PGE has maintained that very substantial inputs are needed to enhance the country's absorbtive capacity, notably in the construction, water, shelter, and agricultural sectors. The nature and scale of these needs go well beyond UNHCR's mandate of organizing the movement of people from the country of asylum and assisting the Government with initial reintegration.

1.0.53 In view of the substantial needs inside Eritrea, UNHCR and UNDP had agreed on an inter-agency approach to reintegration/development. However, the visit of a delegation to review and finalize project proposals as well as a joint appeal document was called off by the PGE, and the approach remains in suspension.

1.0.54 The plan of operations for organized voluntary repatriation to Eritrea calls for a major information campaign and the registration of potential repatriants in the Sudan. The plan also calls for commercial transport to be used from the Sudan to reception centres at the Eritrean border. From these centres, returnees will travel to their destinations using both commercial and UNHCR-procured lorries. The organized repatriation exercise from the Sudan is expected to last at least two, and possibly three, years. Actual returns will be linked closely to a scaling-down of care and maintenance programmes in camps in the Sudan.

1.0.55 The PGE has expressed concern at the food situation in Eritrea and the absence of a reliable food pipeline. However, by late July 1992, some 80 per cent of the food requirements had been covered according to WFP, and prospects for the remainder of the year appeared brighter, given the pledges

announced so far. The availability of adequate food in Eritrea is an essential pre-condition for a large-scale repatriation, as some 70 per cent of the population relies on food aid.

1.0.56 At present, the PGE is itself engaged in the movement of returnees who seek its assistance for transport. Since 1989, some 50,000 Eritreans have reportedly repatriated from the Sudan without UNHCR assistance.

1.0.57 A number of urban refugees in other countries are have expressed the desire to repatriate. Some need travel and initial reintegration assistance. Discusssions on this issue are in progress between UNHCR and the PGE.

Refugees in Eritrea

1.0.58 Eritrea is host to approximately 200 refugees from Djibouti residing in the Assab area, as well as an increasing number of Somali refugees, numbering about 100 in late July 1992. Although, not party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or the 1967 Protocol, because of its legal status, Eritrea has committed itself to treat refugees according to the letter and spirit of the Convention and Protocol. An assistance project is being discussed for a contribution towards the initial upkeep in Asmara of persons determined to be of concern to UNHCR. Recognized refugees are issued open-dated permits to legalize their stay in Eritrea.

1.0.59 The PGE has declared Assab the settlement area for refugees in Eritrea. UNHCR is still seeking some clarification on this point. Proposals for assistance to refugees in the Assab area have been presented to the PGE. Their implementation appears to hinge on the planned establishment of a sub-department for refugees under the Department of Internal Affairs, and on agreement on implementing arrangements.

Repatriation of South African Exiles and Refugees

Characteristics of the returnee population

1.0.60 Between mid-December 1991 and end-May 1992, 4,034 returnees (out of 7,935 registered for UNHCR transport assistance) arrived in South Africa, while a total of some 11,800, including those who had repatriated prior to the UNHCR programme, are receiving a six-month reintegration grant.

1.0.61 Of the UNHCR-assisted returnees, over three quarters are male, with women and children under 18 making up only 37 per cent of the population. Twenty-three per cent of the population is under 18, while 54 per cent is between 18 and 30 years of age. Under 20 per cent of the adult male and female returnees claim to have employment skills. Of these, the majority of men are teachers and mechanics, while the women are domestic workers or nurses. Almost all returnees are from an urban background, but only 10 per cent have had more than a primary education. The physically handicapped make up less than 10 per cent.

Major developments

1.0.62 An additional 1,000 persons are expected to return under the UNHCR programme before it ends on 4 September 1992. This group, plus 4,034 already assisted with transport, the 7,500 who arrived earlier and 350 students who will return later in 1992 or 1993 after completing their cycles of study, will receive a six-month grant of a maximum of R 4,250 for an adult, (R 750 for a child). By the end of the programme, it is expected that approximately 3,000 persons, whose Voluntary Repatriation Application Forms (VRAF) have been submitted and cleared by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, will not have returned for various reasons, related mainly to the lack of employment and housing, but also to violence and intimidation, including detentions, affecting the returnees.

1.0.63 The revised budget, which takes into account the higher grants and lower number of returnees than originally planned, totals $ 26.8 million, of which $ 13.1 million is programmed for implementation in 1992. By 1 June 1992, a total of $ 5.5 million had been obligated against the 1992 requirements.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.0.64 The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the implementing partner for international transport, and the National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) implements the grant and assistance programme inside South Africa.

1.0.65 A grant to NCCR from the European Community (EC) will be used to supplement the initial allocations from UNHCR in the training and income-generation sectors to help returnees reintegrate in their communities.

Programme Support and Administration

1.0.66 UNHCR may be invited to remain in South Africa at least until the end of 1992 to continue monitoring the repatriation programme. This extension would be covered by the present budget and contributions.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ERITREA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
		16,000.0	REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME		16,400.0
0.0	0.0	16,000.0	Sub-total (1)		16,400.0
0.0	0.0	16,000.0	GRAND TOTAL (1)		16,400.0

1.1 ANGOLA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.1.1 Angola hosted a population of some 11,000 refugees at 31 December 1991, of whom some 10,750 were Zairians and some 250 South Africans. The Zairians comprised 3,250 women, 3,130 men and 4,370 children, while the South Africans comprised 75 men, 40 women and 135 children.

1.1.2 Zairians assisted in Angola are located in 18 rural settlements spread in seven provinces. The refugees mainly engage in agriculture which enables them to be self-sufficient in food supplies.

1.1.3 The number of refugees decreased slightly during 1991 and early 1992 owing mainly to the voluntary repatriation of several groups.

1.1.4 In June 1991, the last Namibian refugees, a group of 245 students who had stayed behind to complete their education after the large-scale repatriation to Namibia of 1989-1990, were repatriated under the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) auspices.

1.1.5 During 1991, a total of 1,847 South African refugees repatriated either spontaneously or under the auspices of the African National Congress (ANC). In addition, 47 refugees registered for repatriation organized by UNHCR, of whom, by 31 May 1992, 10 had arrived in South Africa. The reduction in the total number of refugees resulting from these departures was partly offset by an increase in the number of Zairians generated by a census conducted among the Zairian refugee population. This census was made possible thanks to renewed access to refugee areas following the end of the civil war in Angola. The census showed a somewhat larger number of Zairian refugees than was previously estimated (10,700 instead of 9,200 persons). No new refugees from Zaire arrived in 1991.

1.1.6 In late 1991, UNHCR started to provide assistance to spontaneous Angolan returnees from Zaire and Zambia, who numbered 54,000 by mid-April 1992.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.1.7 Peace negotiations between the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) resulted in the signing of a Peace Accord (Portugal, 31 May 1991). The Accord paved the way for preparations for the organized repatriation of Angolan refugees. There are an estimated 430,000 Angolan refugees in various countries, of whom 300,000 are expected to return (some 230,000 from Zaire, some 70,000 from Zambia, and small numbers from other countries). During the last months of 1991, a flow began of spontaneous returnees from Zaire due to the political turmoil in that country. This flow continued through the first months of 1992, when

significant numbers of refugees from Zambia were also reported to be returning spontaneously. UNHCR is providing assistance to these spontaneous returnees, whose numbers had reached some 54,000 by mid-April 1992.

1.1.8 Since unrest broke out in an area where the Zairian refugees had settled and had attained self-sufficiency in food, some 8,000 fled in April 1991 to seek safety elsewhere. Of these, some 7,500 were able to return to their settlements after several weeks, while some 500 who had sought safety in the capital, Luanda, did not return. The latter group was provided shelter and assistance in the Viana transit centre, near Luanda.

1.1.9 The repatriation in June 1991 of 245 Namibian refugee students, who remained following the Namibian repatriation in 1989-1990 to complete their studies, marked the end of the presence of Namibian refugees in Angola.

1.1.10 During 1991, the majority of the South African refugees in Angola returned to their home country, either spontaneously or through the ANC. This made it possible for UNHCR's assistance project for South African refugees in Angola, with the ANC as implementing partner, to be phased out from 31 December 1991. The small remaining group of South African refugees continues to be assisted, pending repatriation, together with beneficiaries of other nationalities, under the ongoing local settlement assistance project.

1.1.11 The voluntary repatriation of the Zairian refugees appeared feasible after, inter alia, the proclamation of a general amnesty by the Government of Zaire in February 1991. Some 2,000 Zairian refugees had registered for repatriation when, during the last months of 1991, events in that country led to their return being postponed.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.1.12 Local settlement assistance will continue to be provided to the Zairian refugees as long as conditions in their country of origin do not favour voluntary repatriation. Plans for their repatriation are being kept updated to allow a quick and effective response when repatriation is possible.

1.1.13 The return of Angolan refugees from other countries and assistance to them will be the focus of attention of the Office in 1993.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.1.14 As from 31 December 1991, the agreement under which the ANC implemented projects on behalf of South African refugees came to an end. The implementation by SWAPO of residual activities on behalf of the remaining Namibian refugee students was discontinued with their repatriation in June 1991.

1.1.15 The Government counterpart responsible for refugees, the "Secretaria de Estado dos Assuntos Sociais" (SEAS), is UNHCR's main partner in the implementation of assistance programmes to the remaining, principally Zairian, refugees.

1.1.16 Due to increased work faced by SEAS all over the country, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is implementing the programme of assistance to returnees in the provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sul. It is expected that, in other parts of the country, NGOs will assume responsibility for implementing the returnee programme.

1.1.17 The World Food Programme (WFP) is providing food to spontaneous returnees as part of its commitment to provide food, for a period of six months, to the total of 300,000 expected returnees.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.1.18 The year 1991 witnessed the repatriation of the vast majority of the beneficiaries - most of the South Africans and all Namibians - of care and maintenance assistance. As a result, the care and maintenance programme was discontinued after 31 December 1991. The remaining South African refugees continue to be assisted under the existing local settlement programme. Part of the 1992 appropriation for care and maintenance assistance was therefore transferred to local settlement.

1.1.19 During 1991, the South Africans were provided by UNHCR with supplementary vegetables, household supplies, educational items, spare parts and fuel for the vehicles used in the transportation of farm produce.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.1.20 The allocation covers the costs foreseen for individual repatriation of mainly Zairian refugees. UNHCR provides transport, including air tickets, legal assistance with documentation and support to SEAS. Those refugees who have to transit through Luanda on their way to Zaire receive food assistance during their transit stay. A total of 58 persons received assistance towards voluntary repatriation in 1991.

1.1.21 The allocation for 1992 and that proposed for 1993 is reduced since it is foreseen that SEAS will no longer require the operational support previously provided under this project.

1.1.22 A separate allocation of $ 560,000 was made in 1991 to cover the planned operation to assist in the return of the 2,000 Zairian refugees who had registered for voluntary repatriation during the year. This repatriation operation did not, however, materialize as a result of the unrest in Zaire which erupted in the latter part of 1991. The allocation is maintained since satisfactory conditions for the return of these refugees may still develop during 1992.

1.1.23 The social and political turmoil which erupted in Zaire in late 1991 also provoked a spontaneous return of Angolans who were refugees in that country. Initially, assistance to the spontaneous returnees was made possible

by allocations from the 1991 Emergency Fund. Since the influx soon assumed a more permanent character, an allocation of $ 6,078,466 (excluding Project Personnel Expenditure) was made available under the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to cover assistance to the spontaneous returnees as well as preparatory activities for the organized repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zaire, Zambia and other countries.

Local Settlement

1.1.24 UNHCR's objective under this type of assistance is self-sufficiency, mainly through agricultural activities. In addition to crop production, poultry farming and brick making are subsidiary income-generating activities in the 18 Zairian refugee settlements. In early 1991, some 8,000 Zairian refugees were forced to leave their settlements due to unrest in the area. The majority of these refugees, some 7,500, were displaced only temporarily and were able to return to their settlements within several weeks. Some 500 who had fled to the capital did not return; they were accommodated at the Viana Transit Centre, near Luanda. Upon the return of the majority to their settlements, however, it was discovered that their homesteads and fields had been pillaged.

1.1.25 Most of these refugees had attained self-sufficiency in food. After the events described above, food assistance had again to be provided to them, as well as assistance to rebuild their shelters, and to replace domestic items and their essential belongings. An increase in the allocation was required.

1.1.26 UNHCR regained access to all refugee settlements in the wake of the signing of the Peace Accord on 31 May 1991 and the subsequent end to hostilities in the country. The census which could now be conducted showed some 1,500 more Zairian refugees than were previously estimated.

1.1.27 The expected voluntary repatriation of a large number of Zairians did not occur as a result of the unrest in Zaire which erupted in the last months of 1991.

Emergency Fund

1.1.28 The needs created by the sudden and spontaneous influx of Angolans who returned from Zaire after the disturbances there in late 1991, were covered by an allocation from the 1991 Emergency Fund.

1.1.29 An allocation of $ 400,000 covered initial assistance to spontaneous returnees, while an allocation of $ 90,000 was used for preparatory activities for the organized repatriation of Angolan refugees.

Programme Support and Administration

1.1.30 The 1991 obligations were higher than estimated, mainly as a result of additional expenditures under common staff costs. The 1992 revised estimates have been decreased by transferring procurement of equipment to the returnee programme under Special Programmes. As the primary role of the UNHCR

office in Angola in 1993 will be to provide assistance to returnees, it is proposed to fund most of the administrative requirements under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) of the returnee programme.

Special Programmes

Voluntary Repatriation

1.1.31 Of the 250 South African refugees remaining in Angola in January 1992, 47 persons had registered for voluntary repatriation by the end of May 1992. A total of ten persons had actually repatriated by that date, assisted by UNHCR under the Special Programme for the South African Repatriation Operation. Funds have been made available to cover registration, pre-departure and travel costs. Further details are provided in the section section 1.0 on "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

Returnee Programme

1.1.32 Following the signature of the Peace Accord, and the prospect of national reconciliation, UNHCR started contingency planning for the organized repatriation of some 300,000 Angolans from Zaire, Zambia and other countries in the region.

1.1.33 A plan of operations was designed which takes account of the many logistic obstacles which need to be overcome to initiate an operation of such magnitude. The two major concerns are related to the security of returnees: the danger from mines and the bad state of the majority of roads which have not been used during the long years of war.

1.1.34 UNHCR will organize the registration and transport of returnees from countries of asylum to their places of origin. In view of the distances involved and the bad road conditions, several transit and overnight centres in Angola will need to be established to receive returnees on their way home.

1.1.35 Initial assistance to returnees will be provided by UNHCR in the transit centres and in their villages of origin. This assistance will consist mainly of food, domestic utensils, health care, water supply and the distribution of agricultural tools and seeds.

1.1.36 To cover transport and initial assistance to returnees, a special appeal for funds was issued on 12 June 1992.

1.1.37 Medium- and long-term reintegration measures for local communities are incorporated in the overall United Nations programme of post-war assistance to Angola, the Special Relief Programme for Angola (SRPA). This Programme includes reintegration assistance to the internally displaced, the demobilized and vulnerable groups.

1.1.38 During the last months of 1991, an increased influx of spontaneous returnees started from Zaire, following the unrest which had erupted in that country. This influx has continued and by mid-April 1992, a total of 54,000 persons had returned spontaneously, not only from Zaire but also from Zambia. UNHCR has set up transit centres where the returnees are grouped and provided with emergency assistance and transport to their final destinations.

Programme Support and Administration

1.1.39 Pending the receipt of funds under the appeal for repatriation to Angola, provision has been made for the second half of 1992 and the first half of 1993 to finance the deployment of staff and procurement of communications equipment and new vehicles to support the programme at four locations in Angola. This may have to be increased depending on needs and the receipt of donations.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
250.0	250.0				
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
623.1 a/	80.8	6,695.5 c/		Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriants amongst Zairian refugees	420.1
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
533.0	55.3	159.2		Assistance towards self-reliance of Zairian refugees in rural areas and supplementary aid to individual refugees living in urban areas	70.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
1.3 b/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
849.2	734.3	716.7		See Annexes I and II	220.1
			EMERGENCY FUND		
490.0					
2,746.6	1,120.4	7,571.4	Sub-total (1)		710.2
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
	-				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
		13,500.0	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME		14,500.0
			Programme support and Administration		
79.4	41.3	0.0	Junior Professional Officer		
	-				
79.4	41.3	13,500.0	Sub-total (2)		14,500.0
2,826.0	1,161.7	21,071.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		15,210.2

a/ Of which US$ 560,000 incurred against overall allocation
b/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation
c/ Of which US$ 6,611,100 allocated from overall allocation

1.2 BOTSWANA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.2.1 Botswana hosted a refugee population of some 940 persons at 31 December 1991, of whom 834, comprising 540 South Africans, 155 Angolans, 121 Zimbabweans and 18 refugees of other nationalities, lived in the rural settlement at Dukwe.

1.2.2 The first quarter of 1991 witnessed a steady influx of South African refugees, but the number of new refugees arriving from that country dropped drastically later in the year, bringing the year's total to over 800. The overall number of these refugees in Botswana, however, remained stable as a result of the spontaneous voluntary repatriation and resettlement to other African countries of 403 persons.

1.2.3 Most of the urban refugees are self-sufficient, having jobs in the private or public sectors. Members of this group are, nevertheless, eligible for UNHCR assistance with resettlement and voluntary repatriation, and in the areas of further education and training.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.2.4 Some 130 Zimbabwean refugees, including those accommodated at Dukwe settlement, have been accepted as Botswana citizens, as reported in 1991. The necessary administrative procedures have, however, yet to be finalized. As from mid-1991 these refugees no longer require food assistance.

1.2.5 During the first quarter of 1992, voluntary repatriation of South Africans and Angolans and departures of refugees of other nationalities, mainly through resettlement, resulted in a further decrease of the refugee population at Dukwe from 834 at the beginning of the year to 465 at 1 March 1992.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.2.6 Continued repatriation of South Africans in the second quarter of the year, the planned repatriation of most of the Angolan refugees during the second half of 1992, as well as the conclusion of the naturalization procedure for the Zimbabweans, should leave Dukwe with only a small number of refugees at the beginning of 1993.

1.2.7 Thereafter, the possibility of local integration outside Dukwe will be explored for the remaining small group of refugees, to allow the settlement to close. However, high rents for private accommodation and limited employment opportunities may make such a solution prohibitive, in which case the Dukwe settlement will continue to exist on a reduced scale.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.2.8 The Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR) is responsible for the implementation of assistance projects for urban and rural refugees. The BCR received technical and financial support from the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) until the beginning of 1992. The UNHCR Branch Office in Gaborone continues to implement the resettlement and voluntary repatriation programmes.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.2.9 The care and maintenance assistance budget covers the administrative costs of the BCR and the maintenance and operation of the Dukwe settlement. In addition, some urban refugees receive a subsistence allowance to meet their individual needs pending a durable solution.

1.2.10 Following a review in late 1991 of both the care and maintenance project and the local settlement project, it was decided to redesign both. As a result, the 1992 requirement for care and maintenance was increased substantially through a reallocation of funds from the local settlement appropriation. It is anticipated that there will be a decrease in 1993 from the 1992 level as a result of the expected smaller caseload.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.2.11 In 1991, some 61 refugees who opted for repatriation to Lesotho, Namibia and Zimbabwe were assisted. It is expected that some 11 refugees of various nationalities, other than South African and Angolan, will need assistance for repatriation during 1992 under this appropriation. The 1993 requirements for the voluntary repatriation of individual refugees will be covered from the Headquarters' project for various countries.

Local Settlement

1.2.12 The local settlement assistance budget covers the operation of a counselling service for refugees, as well as a variety of activities to promote self-sufficiency, such as educational placement and agricultural and income-generating activities in Dukwe. The review referred to in paragraph 1.2.10 above led to a substantial decrease in the 1992 requirements for local settlement. The 1993 requirements will decrease further as a result of the expected smaller caseload.

Resettlement

1.2.13 During 1992, some 70 refugees of various nationalities will be resettled in Australia, Canada, the Nordic countries and the United States of America. The 1992 requirement has been decreased substantially since the major activity in resettlement in previous years was the now-discontinued

transfer of South African refugees to third countries. It is expected that the 1993 requirement for resettlement can be covered by the Headquarters project for various countries.

Programme Support and Administration

1.2.14 The 1991 increased needs under general operating expenses were a result of an unexpected 50 per cent rise in office rent. The decreased 1992 revised estimates, however, reflect a scaling down of the operations due to a decreasing caseload. It is expected that the office will close during 1993, which is also reflected in the further decreased 1993 requirements.

1.2.15 The 1991 expenditure, 1992 revised estimates and 1993 initial estimates under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), which are already limited, show a downward trend similar to that under Programme Support and Administration (PSA).

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.2.16 A total of 15 scholarships were granted to refugee students in Botswana during the academic year 1991-1992. It is proposed to assist 20 students during the years 1992-1993 and 1993-1994.

South African Returnee Programme

1.2.17 By the end of May 1992, 374 South African refugees had repatriated to their home country assisted by UNHCR under the Special Programme for the South African Repatriation Operation. An allocation was made available to cover registration and pre-departure expenses in Botswana. Travel costs were covered under a separate agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). (see also section 1.0 which includes a description of the Special Programme for the Repatriation of South African Exiles and Refugees)

Angolan Returnee Programme

1.2.18 The voluntary repatriation of the Angolan refugees is expected to take place later in 1992 and will be part of the overall mass repatriation of Angolan refugees from all major asylum countries in the region. Funding for this operation has been included in the Special Appeal for Repatriation to Angola, which was launched in early June 1992.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BOTSWANA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
61.0	61.5	252.0		Multi sectoral assistance to individual urban refugees and to refugees in Dukwe settlement	116.2
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
20.3	7.7	7.0			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
370.1 a/	340.1	143.0		Assistance towards self reliance through educational placement and income generation support	53.5
			RESETTLEMENT		
112.3	90.0	8.5			
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
329.4	312.8	270.4		See Annexes I and II	117.0
893.1	812.1	680.9	Sub-total (1)		286.7
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
67.6	56.8	113.6	20 university scholarships		113.6
43.1			SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION		
110.7	56.8	113.6	Sub-total (2)		113.6
1,003.8	868.9	794.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		400.3

a/ Of which US$ 2,888 incurred against overall allocation

1.3 BURUNDI

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.3.1 According to the Government, the total refugee population in Burundi was 270,136 at the end of 1991. Of this figure, the number of refugees assisted by UNHCR was 77,249. As a rule, refugees who have received a good education in their country of origin are able to find work in Burundi. However, among the urban refugees in the Bujumbura area, there are some 200 physically or mentally handicapped persons, in addition to numerous tuberculosis cases, who are generally considered not fit to work and, therefore, seek assistance from UNHCR.

1.3.2 The largest group consists of 243,943 Rwandese refugees of Tutsi origin (the minority ethnic group in Rwanda), originally from a rural background and traditionally herders. Of this total, UNHCR was assisting 74,683 Rwandese refugees at the end of 1991, of whom 51,573 were living in rural areas and 22,110 in urban areas, while 1,000 were accommodated in tents in a settlement at Renga, Commune of Busoni in the Kirundo province. This latter group of 1,000 Rwandese refugees comprises 519 females (of whom 400 are adults over 18 years of age, 54 children between five and 17 years and 65 infants from birth to four years) and 481 males (of whom 385 are adults, 41 children and 55 infants). In the course of 1991 there was a total of 1,832 new arrivals, of whom 1,800 were from Rwanda. During the first quarter of 1992, further events in their country led to a new influx of 201 Rwandese refugees who were initially taken to Renga settlement and subsequently moved with the others to the new site at Nyaruhengeri, where tents have been provided as well as food and other assistance items.

1.3.3 The second largest group of refugees consists of 25,840 Zairians of several ethnic origins who began to enter Burundi as far back as 1964 and 1965. Of this figure, 2,530 were assisted by UNHCR at the end of 1991, with 2,428 living in urban areas and 102 in rural areas. Many Zairians fled their homes during the uprisings in Lubumbashi, Shaba province in 1990 and as a result of the general insecurity prevailing throughout Zaire in 1991, culminating in the events towards the end of the year. In addition, there were 307 Ugandans of whom 13 urban refugees only were assisted by UNHCR. There were also 20 Somalis of urban origin assisted by UNHCR and 26 refugees from various other countries, of whom only three were assisted. The Somalis, who at one point numbered about 100, have largely been resettled in the United States of America or have left Burundi of their own accord for other countries. However, due to the prevailing situation in their country of origin, it is to be expected that their numbers in Burundi may increase again in the course of this year.

1.3.4 In addition to the refugees, there are also 20,402 spontaneous returnees from Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania who began to return in 1991 following the information campaigns and confidence-building measures

initiated by the Government of Burundi. The needy families amongst these returnees are receiving UNHCR assistance. It was also noted that, of the 30,000 refugees who fled across the border to Zaire at the end of 1991, some 20,000 returned to their homes during the first months of 1992 without assistance. Thus the total number of returnees in Burundi by the end of March 1992 was 40,402.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.3.5 On 19 February 1991, a Declaration was signed by the Heads of State of six countries in the region to seek durable solutions to the problem of Rwandese refugees, under the terms of which the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and UNHCR were assigned the task of drawing up a Plan of Action. Preparatory activities are being carried out and Burundi is expecting to receive technical missions sent by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/UNHCR to make a socio-economic and demographic study of Rwandese refugees, and to identify development projects for the integration of those who do not wish to repatriate.

1.3.6 Of the 1,000 Rwandese refugees who were being assisted at Renga settlement at the end of last year, more than half (615) were women (400) and children (215). The majority of the new arrivals in the first quarter of 1992 were also women and children. There was an income-generating project in 1991 for some 100 refugee women who had become heads of family, to help them to become self-sufficient in the field of handicrafts and small enterprises. This has improved their situation and a new project for similar activities has been initiated for another group of women in 1992. Some of these women have organized vocational guidance in handicrafts for young girls who have failed at school.

1.3.7 The Governments of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania signed a Tripartite Agreement with UNHCR in August 1991 to set up a Working Group for the organized voluntary repatriation of Barundi refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania. In order to promote repatriation, the Burundi Government is implementing confidence-building measures required by the Agreement whilst spontaneous returnees continue to receive UNHCR assistance inside the country.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.3.8 The assistance programme, with an accent on improvements in the domain of health and local integration, particularly of refugee women and children, will continue. Efforts will also be made to assist vulnerable cases such as the mentally and/or physically handicapped refugees and those who are victims of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). At the same time, UNHCR is working with the UNDP and other agencies on the preparatory activities for the Plan of Action for Rwandese refugees. A socio-economic study and the identification of projects for those who do not wish to repatriate will be completed in 1992.

1.3.9 The Government and UNHCR are setting up structures for the reintegration of returnees within the framework of organized voluntary repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.3.10 The Government of Burundi has assisted spontaneous returnees to reintegrate in and around Bujumbura and plays an active part in the registration of arrivals in the different rural areas of return. The European Community (EC) has provided construction material to returnees under the UNHCR project established in 1991 for 5,000 returnees, mainly from the United Republic of Tanzania. No food was provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) in 1991 but a request has been made by the Government for 1992 WFP food aid for Rwandese refugees in Nyaruhengeri. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) implemented the health/nutrition sector of emergency assistance to spontaneous returnees.

1.3.11 CARITAS (Burundi) is UNHCR's major implementing partner and also implements EC programmes. CARITAS has distributed the EC food input to the UNHCR project for spontaneous returnees in 1991, while implementing the other components of this project. CARITAS also implemented the assistance to 1,000 Rwandese refugees at Renga settlement in 1991.

1.3.12 The Parents' Association of the "Lycée de l'Amitié" and the Association of the "Lycée de l'Espoir", which are Rwandese refugee organizations, are implementing UNHCR's educational assistance project. The "Conseil National des Eglises" (CNE) has been implementing certain sectors of UNHCR projects, such as income-generating schemes for women, for the second consecutive year but has met with financial difficulties and practically ceased its own assistance activities for refugees in the second half of 1991.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.3.13 Basic food for Rwandese refugees in the Renga settlement under the UNHCR project was purchased locally and delivered by CARITAS during 1991 and in the first quarter of 1992. Now that the number of refugees is more than 1,000, a request has been made to WFP to take over this sector. The transport and logistics sector was well handled by CARITAS in 1991. In 1992 the Government requested that the refugees be moved to a new settlement at Nyaruhengeri where they continue to be assisted. The move to the new site was completed at the beginning of May and it was noted that improvements were required mainly in the sectors of water and sanitation.

1.3.14 Due to the deteriorating circumstances of the refugee community in Burundi, the arrival of newcomers and the prolonged stay of many Rwandese refugees, the need for domestic articles has increased during the reporting period. The move to the new settlement at Nyaruhengeri also gave rise to additional domestic needs.

1.3.15 In the health sector it was still not possible to obtain access to the national health scheme for refugees in Burundi in 1991 but the matter is

being pursued. For this reason, the requirements for medical care could only be partially met and an increase in the allocation for this sector in 1992 has been recommended.

1.3.16 There was no shelter requirement at Renga settlement under the 1991 project but a provision has been made for new tents to accommodate newcomers and for replacement purposes at the new site at Nyaruhengeri in 1992.

1.3.17 The care and maintenance food requirements for 1993 are expected to be reduced to supplementary feeding, where necessary, with WFP providing basic food supplies. Transport, domestic articles and health care will continue to be provided as required. The revised 1992 and initial 1993 care and maintenance appropriations do not include $ 26,200 for each year for internal transport, storage and handling charges (ITSH) expected to be met by WFP.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.3.18 All individual requests for repatriation from Burundi are channelled through Headquarters. During 1991, activities covered the repatriation of 23 Zairians, nine Ugandans and three others. It is hoped, however, that with the peace negotiations initiated by the Rwandese Government, a voluntary repatriation movement to Rwanda may be started in the second half of 1992 or the beginning of 1993.

1.3.19 Pending completion of the preparatory activities that are taking place in the United Republic of Tanzania for organized voluntary repatriation, a programme was established with emergency funds in 1991 for 5,000 spontaneous returnees. Funds have been allotted from the overall allocation for voluntary repatriation for assistance to 8,000 spontaneous returnees in 1992, pending the results of registration for voluntary repatriation and a special appeal. It is expected that, if organized voluntary repatriation begins before the end of 1992, the returnee programme will be adjusted to provide, for example, for the additional transport of returnees inside Burundi.

Local Settlement

1.3.20 The domestic needs for both urban and rural refugees of all origins have increased during the reporting period due to a general deterioration in the circumstances of refugees in Burundi, as well as to meet the additional needs of newcomers in 1992.

1.3.21 In previous years, there has been an increasing number of requests for medical assistance which has caused some problems. It was decided in 1992, on an experimental basis, to use doctors to assist in screening the requests through consultations.

1.3.22 With limited funds for the education sector, assistance is provided on a case-by-case basis to needy families who have children attending primary school. Secondary educational assistance is given through the "Lycée de l'Amitié" and the "Lycée de l'Espoir" which are both run by Rwandese refugee organizations.

1.3.23 Despite financial problems, the income-generating projects in urban areas were successfully handled in 1991 by the "Conseil National des Eglises". Particular emphasis was put on a special programme to improve the situation of refugee women through these activities. An increase in the number of micro-projects is expected in 1992 and 1993 to assist a larger number of refugees.

Resettlement

1.3.24 During 1991, the number of refugees who left Burundi to resettle in other countries comprised 21 Rwandese, seven Zairians and 10 Somalis, making a total of 38. They were all resettled in Canada and the USA at no cost to UNHCR and processed through Headquarters.

Programme Support and Administration

1.3.25 The 1991 expenditure was slightly lower than budgeted as a result of savings under staff costs and general operating expenses.

1.3.26 Expected savings under staff costs in 1992 also allowed a further reduction of the 1992 budget, while purchase of office equipment initially planned for 1992 has been deferred to 1993.

1.3.27 The 1991 actual expenditure under the Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) is practically equal to the revised 1991 budget. The 1992 revised estimates and 1993 projected figures have decreased due to the lower staff costs referred to in paragraph 1.3.25 and lower requirements under equipment, respectively.

Emergency Fund

1.3.28 As reported last year, an allocation was made from the Emergency Fund to provide initial assistance to the then recently arrived Rwandese refugees accommodated at Renga settlement. An emergency programme was set up in the last quarter of 1991 for 5,000 returnees who repatriated spontaneously, mainly from neighbouring Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Food was provided by the EC through CARITAS. The UNHCR project covered transport/logistics, domestic needs, shelter, agricultural tools and equipment which were distributed to those who had been unable to return with their own possessions. These returnee activities have been blended into the Annual Programme for 1992 under the Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation with a provision for 8,000 spontaneous returnees pending organized voluntary repatriation from the United Republic of Tanzania.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.3.29 The demand for university level education remained well above the funds allocated for 1991 and 1992. The policy of giving partial scholarships

was therefore continued and high priority was also given to technical training. However, the total number of 112 beneficiaries remains unchanged.

Other Trust Funds

1.3.30 A special project was set up in 1991 to assist 100 women refugees, heads of family, with income-generating activities. Some of the women engaged in these activities have assisted young girls who have failed their secondary studies to orient them towards handicraft production. A new project for assistance to another group of women was submitted in 1992 but funds have not yet been received. Another Trust Fund project was established for the construction of three classrooms and a contribution to teaching equipment for the benefit of Rwandese refugees.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURUNDI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
93.4	224.5	327.2		Multi sectoral assistance to Rwandan refugees who arrived in late 1990	150.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
1.2 a/		239.7 c/			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Assistance towards self-reliance of refugees of various backgrounds through counselling, academic and vocational training, development of small scale enterprises and supplementary aid to individual refugees, construction of multi purpose hall	
345.0 b/	338.8	324.3			291.5
			RESETTLEMENT		
218.9	238.2	202.4	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	See Annexes I and II	211.3
			EMERGENCY FUND		
291.0					
949.5	801.5	1,093.6	Sub-total (1)		652.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
138.5	122.3	114.2	112 university scholarships		114.2
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
		4,900.0	BARUNDI REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME		4,750.0
		12.7	Educational assistance to refugee children		
31.7	37.0				
			Programme support and administration		
101.2	40.0	20.0	Junior Professional Officer		20.0
271.4	199.3	5,046.9	Sub-total (2)		4,884.2
1,220.9	1,000.8	6,140.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		5,537.0

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/ Of which US$ 8,305 incurred against overall allocation

c/ Allocated from overall allocation

1.4 CAMEROON

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.4.1 At the end of 1991, there were 45,237 refugees in Cameroon, including 44,843 Chadians in the northern provinces, 17 Namibians and 377 refugees of various origins.

1.4.2 The refugee population receiving assistance comprised 6,993 Chadians, including the 3,315 refugees living in villages in northern Cameroon, 2,200 in the rural settlement zone of Poli-Faro and 1,478 in the urban centres. Some 175 urban refugees of other nationalities and 17 Namibian students were also assisted by UNHCR. Of the refugee population, 55 per cent are male and 45 per cent female. Fifty six per cent of the total are children.

1.4.3 Despite a limited influx of 820 refugees in October 1991, the number of refugees declined by about nine per cent with the voluntary repatriation of 3,491 refugees of whom 3,448 were Chadians, and spontaneous departures (2,000).

Major developments (1991 and first quarter of 1992)

1.4.4 UNHCR activities in 1991 continued to focus mainly on the repatriation of Chadian refugees. To facilitate their reintegration in their home regions in Chad, food and repatriation grants were given to all returnees upon departure.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.4.5 UNHCR activities in 1992 and 1993 will concentrate on the promotion and continuation of the voluntary repatriation operation for Chadian refugees. It is also planned to give the Chadian refugees who arrived in December 1990 and October 1991 assistance in settling into the Poli-Faro camp, in the form of food, medicines and farming tools.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.4.6 The Cameroonian Government is continuing to cooperate with and support the UNHCR refugee programme. Because of the large decline in the refugee population of Poli-Faro following the various voluntary repatriation operations, the Cameroonian authorities agreed in principle to take over this camp. It was not possible to conclude the formal agreement for this in 1991 as planned, but it is hoped that it can be signed in 1992.

1.4.7 The Cameroonian Presbyterian Church is implementing a secondary education programme for 17 Namibian refugees in the west of the country. The Cameroonian Red Cross is responsible for implementing the rural settlement programme for Chadian refugees and is assisting the UNHCR sub-office with repatriation operations from the camp to Chad. It is also closely associated with the distribution of food to the new Chadian refugees in northern Cameroon.

1.4.8 The World Food Programme (WFP) stepped in to support the Chadian repatriation programme in 1991 by supplying 223 metric tonnes of food (195 metric tonnes of rice, 13 metric tonnes of vegetable oil and 15 metric tonnes of fish), together worth $ 123,872.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.4.9 Assistance covering housing, subsistence and medical expenses has been given primarily to the urban refugees, most of whom are Liberians. In view of the economic crisis and the lack of jobs, assistance has been given to a few other refugees to finance income-generating activities. Furthermore, 17 Namibians and 23 other students have been granted assistance for education and vocational training. Similar activities are planned for another 23 students of various origins for the academic years 1992-1993 and 1993-1994. During this period, the number of Namibian students will fall from seven in 1992-1993 to only one in 1993-1994.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.4.10 Some 3,448 Chadian refugees, 2,115 of them from the Poli-Faro camp, returned voluntarily to their country of origin in 1991. Repatriation operations continued in January 1992 and, by the end of March, UNHCR had recorded 327 voluntary departures for Chad since the beginning of the year. By the end of 1992, UNHCR hopes to repatriate a further 700 persons (including the nine Namibian students who have completed their studies) and another 500 in 1993.

Local Settlement

1.4.11 In 1991, all the refugees in the Poli-Faro camp received UNHCR assistance with water supplies, health transport, logistics and primary education. This group, and the refugees who arrived from Chad in December 1990 and October 1991, will continue to receive such assistance in 1992 and 1993. In view of the steady decline in the number of refugees through voluntary repatriation, UNHCR assistance earmarked for 1992 and 1993 has been reduced. The allocations for 1992 and 1993 do not include the cost of internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) which will be borne by WFP.

Resettlement

1.4.12 In 1991, one Liberian refugee was resettled in Côte d'Ivoire. The cost was covered by a Headquarters-administered project. In addition, one South African and one Libyan have been resettled in Canada, and one Liberian in the United States of America. The costs of resettling these three persons were borne by the respective resettlement countries.

Programme Support and Administration

1.4.13 The savings under the 1991 budget for Programme Support and Administration (PSA) were offset by higher-than-foreseen expenditure under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), both related to staff costs.

1.4.14 The limited increase in the revised 1992 budget under PSA is a result of additional requirements under general operating expenses for the Garoua Field Office. As planned last year, the office is to be closed at the end of June 1992. The resulting decreased requirements for 1993 are likewise reflected in the proposed allocation for that year, which is substantially lower than the 1992 budget.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.4.15 The number of refugee students receiving assistance for higher education was reduced from 45 in the year 1990-1991 to 25 in 1991-1992. This figure will be the same for the 1992-1993 academic year.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

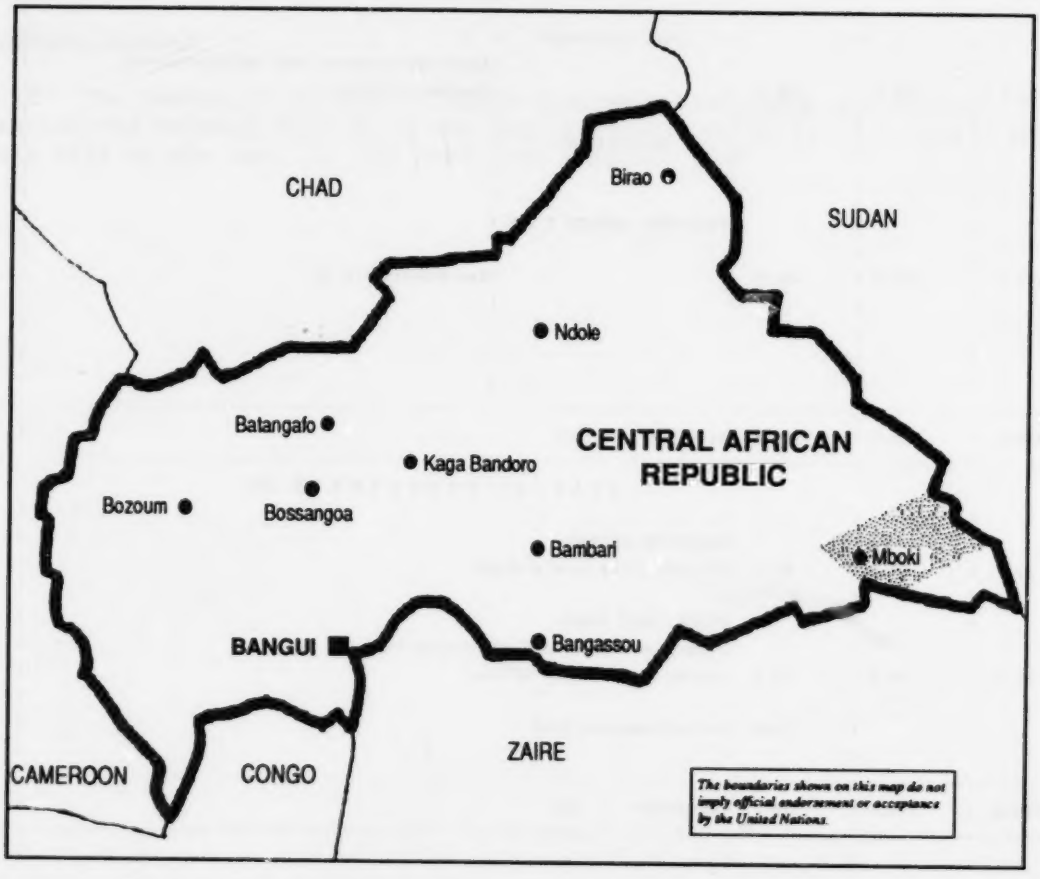
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral assistance to individual urban refugees, educational assistance at lower and	
225.8 a/	127.9	165.5		higher secondary levels including running costs of counselling service	134.4
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
434.1	60.0	102.9		Travel and related costs mainly for Chadian repatriants	50.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
226.1 b/	208.1	188.9		Assistance towards self sufficiency of Chadian refugees	128.4
			RESETTLEMENT		
	-				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
453.5	389.9	404.5		See Annexes I & II	335.5
1,339.5	785.9	861.8	Sub-total (1)		648.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
82.8	80.0	80.3	25 university scholarships		80.3
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
57.0	46.0	15.0	Junior Professional Officer		15.0
		19.4	Extra-budgetary Food		
139.8	126.0	114.7	Sub-total (2)		95.3
1,479.3	911.9	976.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		743.6

a/ Of which US$ 2,249 incurred against overall allocation
b/ Of which US$ 9,879 incurred against overall allocation

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Area	623,000 sq. km
Estimated population	2,740,000 (mid. 86)
Population density	4.4 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	March/April-October/November



1.5 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.5.1 At the end of 1991, there were 12,223 refugees in the Central African Republic, including 11,116 Sudanese settled at Mboki, 1,200 km from Bangui, 1,038 Chadians, over half of whom are living in rural areas, and 69 refugees of various origins.

1.5.2 The refugees who received assistance in 1991 were primarily 11,070 Sudanese of the Zande ethnic group and 28 refugees of various origins. Among the Sudanese refugees assisted, 5,853 are females, of whom 2,751 are adults and 3,102 children under 18 years of age, and 5,217 are males, of whom 3,149 are adults and 2,068 children.

1.5.3 The overall increase from the previous year in the refugee population reflects a large influx of Sudanese refugees at the end of 1991. This influx of refugees from southern Sudan continued during the first quarter of 1992, bringing their number to some 15,000.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter of 1992)

1.5.4 When UNHCR was on the point of withdrawing from the Central African Republic at the end of 1990, an influx began of Sudanese refugees. In December 1990, a multi-sectoral emergency aid programme was established at Mboki, and a new project was set up for 1991, financed from the Emergency Fund, up to 31 July, providing for food aid and a strengthening of infrastructure in the water, health and sanitation sectors. In addition, further troubles in southern Sudan gave rise to another influx of refugees in December 1991, which continued into early 1992.

1.5.5 The events in Zaire in September 1991, which led to the evacuation of foreigners from the country, also brought a few Zairians, eight of whom applied for asylum in the Central African Republic. The Eligibility Commission rejected their applications, but it granted them resident status. The other persons who fled from Zaire were sent to their country of origin or to third countries.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.5.6 Under an agreement between the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR, WFP is responsible for the supply of basic foodstuffs. In 1992 and 1993, it will also be responsible for the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) for the food at Mboki. At the same time farming activities will be continued with a view to eventually reducing food requirements. Special emphasis will be laid on drilling for water and equipping pumps for the wells. Efforts will be made to train selected refugees to maintain and repair existing technical installations.

1.5.7 Since the Haut Mbomou area is reputed to be infested with trypanosomes and other vectors transmitting sleeping sickness and onchocerciasis, a screening campaign will be undertaken among the refugee population at Mboki with the assistance of specialist staff from the Ministry of Health. All persons showing symptoms will be registered and given medical treatment. In 1992 and 1993, health trainers will be selected from among the refugees and trained to carry out information and prevention campaigns against certain diseases.

1.5.8 During 1993 efforts will be strengthened to encourage refugees to participate in community work, including the construction of primary schools for refugee children arriving in 1992. At the same time, income-generating activities will be initiated for refugees considered capable of assuming them. Finally, the programme will provide for specific help for vulnerable groups.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.5.9 In 1991, implementation agreements were signed with the "Commission nationale pour les réfugiés" (CNR), an official State body, for the management of repatriation and assistance projects for urban refugees of both Chadian and other origins. The main partners for assistance to Chadian refugees in 1991 were various ministerial departments (health, education, agriculture) and the Canadian Organization for Solidarity and Development (OCSD) for the Sudanese refugees at Mboki.

1.5.10 WFP took on the task of providing rice, beans, vegetable oil and canned fish with a total value of $ 670,791, including transport costs. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) (France) obtained from the European Community (EC) a contribution of $ 10,250 for the purchase of salt. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) made a grant of $ 94,000 for the partial purchase of agricultural equipment and seeds, and as a contribution to general operating expenses.

1.5.11 For 1992, WFP has also approved food aid valued at $ 1,547,490, including transport costs. This aid is planned to cover six months and is to be extended according to requirements.

1.5.12 The Embassy of the People's Republic of China delivered 10 tonnes of rice to UNHCR for distribution to the Sudanese refugees.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.5.13 In 1991, assistance for education, vocational training, income-generating activities and health was provided only to urban refugees of various origins. Priority was given to women, children and other vulnerable groups as well as to destitute new arrivals. Similar activities will be

carried out in 1992 and 1993. The allocations for 1992 and 1993 do not include the costs of internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH), which will be covered by WFP.

1.5.14 The key sectors of assistance to the Sudanese refugees at Mboki - food, shelter, education and agriculture - have been strengthened.

1.5.15 Infrastructure for the provision of water and sanitation is being completed and, with the arrival of an increasing number of refugees during the first quarter of 1992, financial arrangements have been made to set up new standpipes. Sanitation services will be improved throughout 1992 by the construction of new latrines.

1.5.16 UNHCR is stressing self-sufficiency through agricultural and income-generating activities. In addition to other types of assistance, there are plans to provide, in 1992 and in 1993, technical assistance and agricultural implements and seeds (jointly by UNHCR and FAO) to enable some 3,000 families (about 15,000 persons) to cultivate the large tracts of land placed at their disposal by the local authorities and begin a gradual process of integration and self-sufficiency in food.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.5.17 In 1991, 920 refugees were given assistance towards repatriation, including 895 Chadians, 23 Angolans, one Ethiopian and one Rwandese. Funds have been earmarked for the repatriation of 475 persons in 1992 and 300 in 1993. In 1991, a sum was also allocated from the Emergency Fund for the repatriation of the Sudanese mentioned below.

Local Settlement

1.5.18 Assistance twoards secondary education is planned for the academic years 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 for some 10 young Sudanese. Over the same period, some 280 other Sudanese children will start a literacy course, pending a decision by a technical mission from Headquarters on the practical arrangements for education to young Sudanese refugees at the Mboki camp.

Resettlement

1.5.19 In 1991 two South African refugees were resettled in Canada at no cost to UNHCR.

Emergency Fund

1.5.20 In view of the situation in southern Sudan at the beginning of 1991, several thousand refugees were expected to cross the border. The settlement of those who arrived in 1990 continued at Mboki, where they were given food, shelter and medicine financed from the Emergency Fund. This assistance was converted into a care and maintenance project beginning in August 1991.

1.5.21 Following a request for repatriation made by a group of 427 Sudanese refugees who had arrived in the Central African Republic at the end of 1990, funds were allocated from the Emergency Fund to implement a repatriation

project. Notwithstanding the negotiations that have taken place between the Government of the Central African Republic, the Sudanese Embassy in the Central African Republic and UNHCR, the central Government of the Sudan has still not given its agreement to the repatriation. At present there are 800 candidates registered for repatriation.

Programme Support and Administration

1.5.22 During the first half of 1991, staff costs and general administrative expenses were financed from the 1991 Emergency Fund. From July 1991 onwards, expenditure was covered under the Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) as part of the care and maintenance project. The actual obligations were, however, lower than budgeted, as one of the two Professional posts created in August 1991 was not filled until 1992.

1.5.23 The increase in the 1992 revised estimates, still under PPE, is a result of additional staff costs as well as increased requirements under general operating expenses and non-expendable property. The 1993 proposed allocation is slightly above the 1992 budget.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.5.24 For the academic year 1991-1992 seven scholarships were awarded to refugee students. The allocation for 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 has been substantially increased to assist 35 refugees with their higher education.

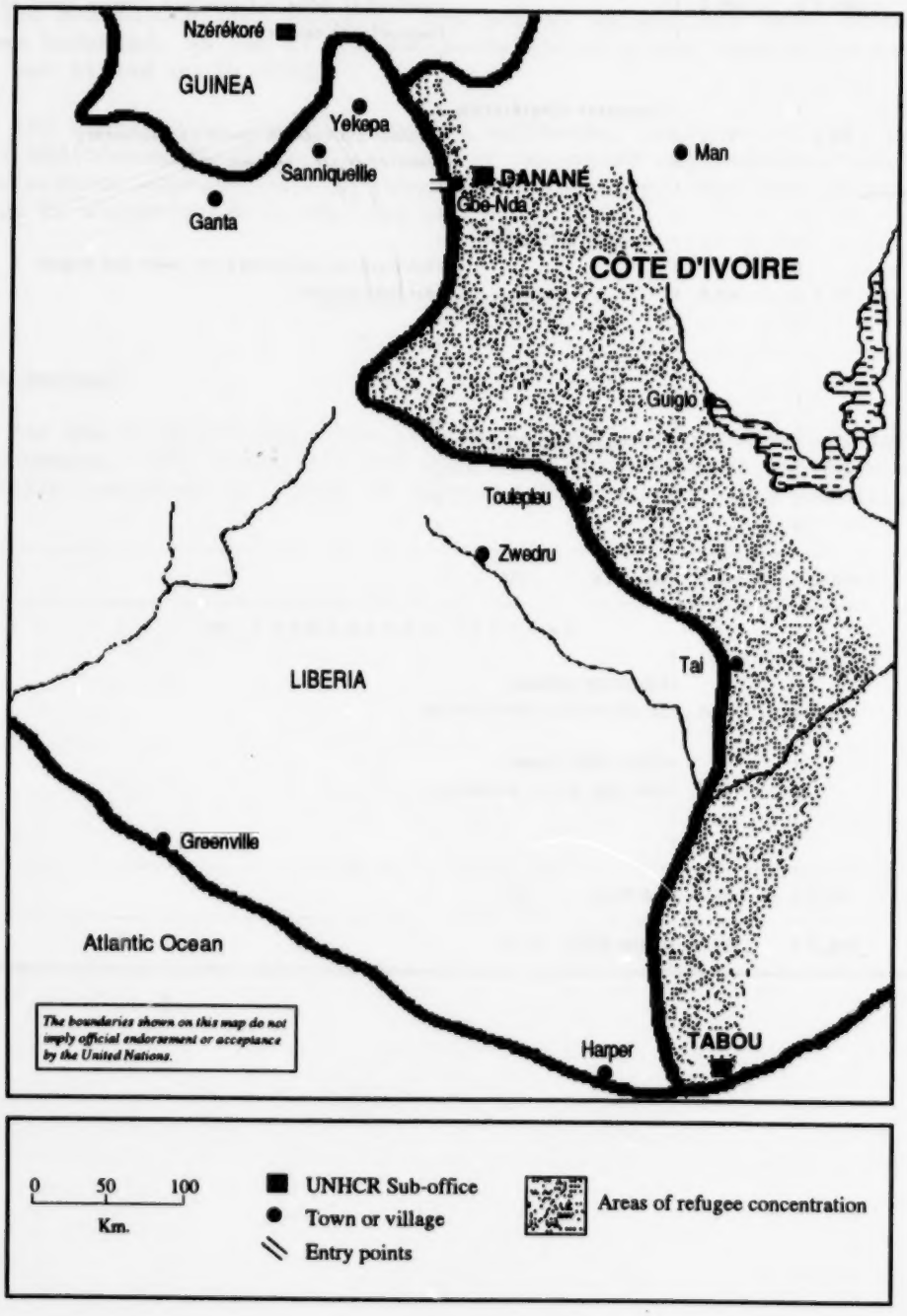
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			G E N E R A L P R O G R A M M E S (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
694.4	1,002.1	1,235.3		Multi-sectoral assistance to Sudanese and individual urban refugees and running costs of counselling services	1,034.6
112.6	30.0	31.1	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriants of various origin	31.1
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
15.4	14.1	49.6		Scholarship assistance at lower and higher secondary level	49.6
			EMERGENCY FUND		
718.9					
1,541.3	1,046.2	1,316.0	Sub-total (1)		1,115.3
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
12.6	12.5	66.6	135 university scholarships		66.6
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
		14.5	Food and School materials		
41.3					
53.9	12.5	81.1	Sub-total (2)		66.6
1,595.2	1,058.7	1,397.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		1,181.9

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Area	322,462 sq. km
Estimated population	9,742,900 (1984)
Population density	30.2 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	May-August



1.6 COTE D'IVOIRE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.6.1 There were some 229,900 registered Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire at the end of 1991. In January 1990, the first wave of Liberian refugees crossed into Danané, Blolequin and Tabou prefectures. By December 1990, the refugee population had risen to 272,284. A joint UNHCR/World Food Programme (WFP)/European Community (EC)/Médecins sans frontières (MSF) mission to the region in November 1990 adopted a planning figure of 300,000 refugees for the rest of 1990 and for 1991. A later re-registration census, completed in July 1991, indicated that there were 210,581 Liberian refugees temporarily settled in 456 villages in Côte d'Ivoire. A follow-up census conducted in December 1991 increased this figure by 19,252. Fifty-six per cent of the refugees are children under 18 years of age, 26 per cent are women and 18 per cent are men. The majority of the refugees belong to the Gio, Mano and Krahn ethnic groups and are mostly of a rural background. The majority originates from Nimba, Margibi, Lofa, Bong, Grand Cape Mount and Grand Bassa counties and a small number from the capital, Monrovia and they have temporarily settled with the local population in border prefectures. In addition to the Liberian caseload, there are also 391 urban refugees of various nationalities (Ghanaians, Iranians, Chadians and others) residing in Abidjan. They are mainly students and adults from varied socio-economic backgrounds.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.6.2 In July 1991, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire discontinued the practice of prima facie recognition of Liberians and has constituted status determination committees in each of the three administrative areas designated to receive refugees, to determine refugee status on a case-by-case basis.

1.6.3 At the end of 1991, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire authorized the use of a mixed Liberian/Ivorian curriculum for Liberian refugee children. The programme, which began in January 1992, will eventually benefit some 24,000 children of primary school age.

1.6.4 A UNHCR health/sanitation mission was fielded in September 1991. This mission redefined sectoral objectives following the withdrawal of Médecins sans frontières (MSF/France) from the health sector. Caritas is now providing health assistance.

1.6.5 A joint inter-agency United Nations and non-governmental organization (NGO)/Donor mission was fielded to assess food requirements for Liberian refugees. It recommended a planning figure of 240,000 for 1992 and WFP undertook to provide 30,047 metric tonnes of basic food commodities valued at $ 20,656,109.

1.6.6 An inter-agency consultation on the Liberian situation was held in Côte d'Ivoire in December 1991. It reviewed the activities of the Special Emergency Programme in Liberia, discussed activities to assist both Liberian refugees and internally displaced Liberians, reviewed the recommendations of the inter-agency food assessment mission and examined UNHCR's contingency plan for the voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.6.7 There has been relative progress towards peace in Liberia, mainly as a result of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 29 October 1991, which committed the signatories to disarm and encamp all warring factions, deploy the Economic Community Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) interposition force throughout the country and hold fair, free and democratic elections. Implementation of the Accord has not progressed sufficiently enough for UNHCR to promote large-scale voluntary repatriation to Liberia. The reaffirmation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord in Geneva in April 1992, however, and the commencement of actual implementation on 1 May raise new hope that an organized mass repatriation exercise could be feasible by the end of 1992. The primary priority is to pursue voluntary repatriation, when feasible.

1.6.8 Certain groups of refugees, because of their ethnic background, will probably choose to remain in Côte d'Ivoire even if peace returns to Liberia. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire is cognizant of this fact and has indicated its readiness to allow them to settle in the country. Substantial efforts are being made to provide assistance in agriculture through the provision of tools, seeds and fertilizers to these groups to continue agricultural activities.

1.6.9 In view of the large number of refugee women, considerable efforts are being made to facilitate their self-sufficiency and promote their progressive integration within the host community. There are plans to build and equip 59 community centres by the end of 1992. These will serve as day-care, cultural and recreation centres for refugee women and children. Unskilled refugee women will receive assistance towards vocational training. Assistance for income-generating activities for small projects like trading, bakeries and snack stalls is being provided. Women are also being trained as promoters of women's programmes. A project has begun to identify female heads of household and unaccompanied minors and their needs and develop special programmes for them. Special efforts will be made in 1993 to promote family reunion for the latter group and provide assistance to vulnerable groups.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.6.10 A National Technical Commission for assistance to Liberian refugees was set up within the Ministry of Interior to coordinate all activities in favour of Liberian refugees. WFP works closely with UNHCR and provides all food items distributed to Liberian refugees. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is also active in assisting refugees through a vaccination programme, income-generating projects and making improvements to the road network in the refugee reception area. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also conducted additional vaccination campaigns in the refugee reception area.

1.6.11 UNHCR, in collaboration with the relevant Government departments ("Sous-Direction Assainissement et Drainage and Direction de l'eau, hydraulique villageoise"), has financed a programme of improvements to the water and sanitation systems of the villages and towns in the refugee reception area. Medical assistance is financed through UNHCR and was coordinated by MSF/France. It terminated assistance in Côte d'Ivoire in early 1992. This sector is now being implemented by Caritas, Côte d'Ivoire. Caritas also receives UNHCR funding to provide social services to refugees and promote self-sufficiency through a programme of small-scale income-generating projects. Self-sufficiency is also promoted through a UNHCR agricultural project which is implemented by a governmental agricultural corporation, the "Compagnie Ivorienne pour le Développement des Cultures Vivres" (CIDV). A primary education project commenced in 1992, with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) as UNHCR's implementing partner. Monthly distribution of basic food items supplied by WFP is carried out by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.6.12 During 1992, the rural Liberian caseload will continue to receive assistance through a multi-sectoral care and maintenance project. It is expected that these refugees will continue to receive this assistance in 1993 under a local settlement allocation, with a view to promoting local integration, while UNHCR continues to monitor developments and assess the possibility of large-scale voluntary repatriation. A joint WFP/UNHCR mission is to assess the food situation in the third quarter of 1992.

1.6.13 The influx of refugees into villages in Côte d'Ivoire was so large that village populations frequently doubled and refugees, in some instances, even outnumbered locals. This produced a great strain on the water infrastructure both from the point of view of the quality and quantity of water available. With a view to improving the situation, UNHCR undertook the repair or sinking of wells and the connection of piped-water systems in the towns of Tai and Tabou. In addition to construction and maintenance costs, UNHCR supported a programme of information and education on the use and maintenance of the water supply, all of which was implemented through the Government department charged with the supply of water to villages. UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to maintain and repair this system in 1993.

1.6.14 As in 1992, CARITAS is expected to continue to provide health care assistance in 1993.

1.6.15 To a large extent, refugees secured their own shelter by lodging with local hosts or building houses using local, traditional materials. UNHCR supported these efforts by supplying plastic and other basic materials for some 1,630 structures. Due to the increase in the number of destitute urban cases, UNHCR financed the construction and operation of a tent transit centre

in the town of Danane, housing a maximum of 360 persons, and the operation of a 24-hour hostel in Abidjan, both of which were managed under the auspices of Caritas, Côte d'Ivoire. In 1993, UNHCR will continue to provide assistance at the transit centre for destitute cases and for the construction of more durable structures for refugees who will eventually choose to integrate within the host community.

1.6.16 A sub-project to identify the needs of and provide assistance to women heads of household and unaccompanied minors was implemented by a team working under the guidance of a local consultant which surveyed the population in the three "départements" where refugees have settled. The sub-project includes the tracing of unaccompanied minors, the provision of day care for pre-schoolers, the training of refugee women to act as promoters in the women's programme and the establishment of skills-training programmes at some 59 community centres. Assistance in this sector will intensify in 1992 and continue into 1993.

1.6.17 The agreement of the Government was secured to implement a programme of primary education based on a Liberian curriculum, with instruction in French as a second language. The sub-project envisages the construction and/or repair of 150 classrooms, the hiring of 300 Liberian refugees with teaching experience and the provision of textbooks and materials, with a view to enrolling 15,000 primary school students in the initial phase of implementation. The quality of the programme will be assured through the collaboration of the Inspectorate of Ivoirian Schools. In 1993, activities in this sector will increase to cover some 24,000 primary school children and provide skills training for 3,000 adolescent refugees.

1.6.18 An integrated agricultural project for refugees and nationals was initiated in 1991 for the benefit of 3,000 families in 57 villages in the Departments of Danane, Tai, Tabou and Guiglo for the cultivation of staple crops such as rice and maize. Land was made available by the local population. As this project was successful, activities were intensified in 1992 to provide assistance to 9,059 families (of whom 6,452 are refugee families) for the cultivation of 3,006 hectares of land. It is expected that 15,000 families will receive assistance under this sector in 1993.

1.6.19 In areas where land is not available, self-reliance was promoted by providing assistance for small-scale projects. In 1992, sixty-five of these will be financed in the "départments" of Tai, Guiglo and Danane. Fifty more projects are planned for 1993 in the Communes of Blolequin, Guiglo, Tai and Toulepleu. Projects are in the areas of tailoring, hairdressing, bakeries, snack stalls small-scale trading.

1.6.20 With a view to redirecting assistance and shifting from refugee aid to durable solution-oriented activities, assistance under care and maintenance will continue in 1992, while increased emphasis will be given towards attainment of self-sufficiency. Thus, in 1993, the assistance will shift from care and maintenance to local settlement.

1.6.21 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1992 care and maintenance allocation and the proposed appropriation for local settlement in 1993 is as follows:

	Care and Maintenance 1992 (Revised) ($)	Local Settlement 1993 (Proposed) ($)
Transport	528,155	468,060
Domestic needs	113,995	237,065
Water	224,350	7,980
Sanitation	334,030	-
Health	418,000	366,430
Shelter	7,660	-
Community services	534,245	328,040
Education	1,853,985	2,514,000
Crop production	1,125,970	889,605
Income-generation	197,510	154,880
Legal assistance	263,590	120,690
Agency operational support	654,410	486,850
Project personnel	1,844,600	1,802,300
Total	8,100,500	7,375,900

Voluntary Repatriation

1.6.22 During 1991, there were reports of a number of spontaneous repatriations to Liberia. Through other-agencies, UNHCR facilitated the return of 681 persons from Abidjan to Monrovia by boat in close coordination with the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) and the All Liberian Council of Churches. It is believed that present positive political developments might result in an organized mass voluntary repatriation programme by the end of 1992. If this does not take place in 1992, additional funds will be requested to continue assistance to spontaneous repatriants in 1993.

Local Settlement

1.6.23 The 1991 obligation for local settlement was incurred against the Headquarters Overall Allocation and covered assistance to one refugee student. Similar assistance in 1992/1993 will also be covered by this allocation as required.

Resettlement

1.6.24 Resettlement was pursued as the durable solution for a limited number of cases. The United States of America (USA) Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), through its implementing partner the Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA), interviewed a number of persons during 1991 and 1992. Some 500 have been accepted for resettlement. Actual movement will take place in late 1992 and early 1993. Any costs to be borne by UNHCR will be covered under the Headquarters Overall Allocation as in 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

1.6.25 In 1991, expenditure under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) was lower than the revised estimate as a result of reduced staff costs and economies realized, especially in general operating expenses, although expenditure under local/regional travel was higher than estimated initially.

1.6.26 In February 1992, the UNHCR office changed from Chargé de Mission status to become a Branch Office and the Chargé de Mission post was re-classified as Representative. The revised allocation for 1992, while taking account of this and the creation of a new post of Senior Protection Officer, is lower than the initial estimate due to an overall reduction in staff costs, general operating expenses and purchase of equipment. The 1993 initial estimates are again lower, with increased staff costs and general operating expenses being offset mainly by reduced needs for equipment.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.6.27 In 1991, funds were made available to assist 15 refugees students to study at post-secondary level. The 1992 and 1993 needs will be met from General Programmes, if required.

Other Trust Funds

1.6.28 In 1991, extra-budgetary in-kind food contributions, benefiting Liberian refugees, totalled 1,200 metric tonnes (mt) of sugar, of which France donated 800 mt and the EC provided the remaining 400 mt. The latter also provided funds for the local purchase of 500 mt of palm oil and covered the cost of inland transportation.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN COTE D'IVOIRE

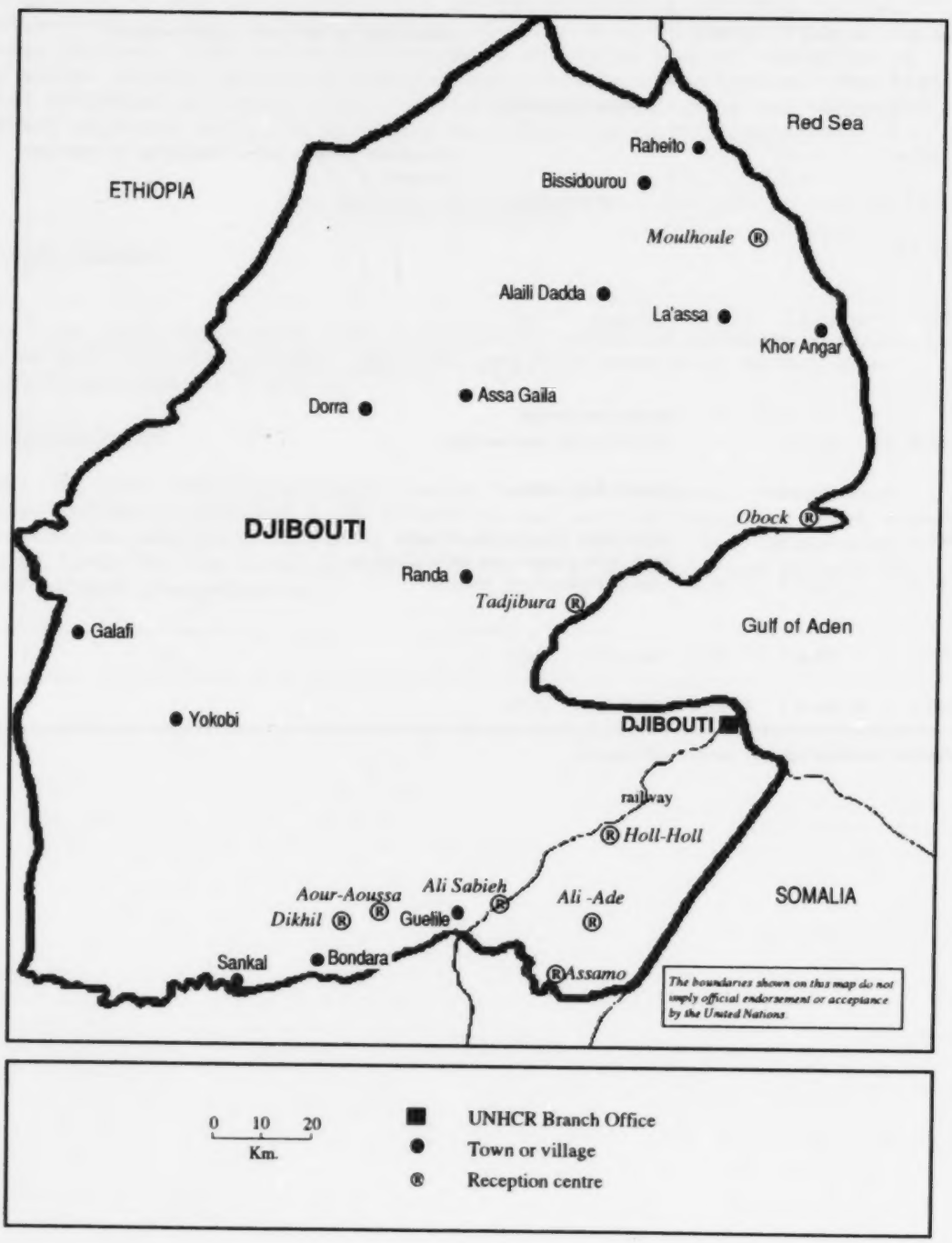
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			G E N E R A L P R O G R A M M E S (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
8,666.0	10,384.3	8,100.5		Assistance to individual urban refugees	35.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
6.5 a/				Assistance towards local integration of Liberian refugees	7,375.9
			RESETTLEMENT		
4.1 a/					
8,676.6	10,384.3	8,100.5	Sub-total (1)		7,410.9
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
55.6	55.6		15 university scholarships		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
927.6	-		Assistance to Liberian refugees		
			Programme support and administration		
50.7	45.0	60.0	Junior Professional Officer		60.0
1,033.9	100.6	60.0	Sub-total (2)		60.0
9,710.5	10,484.9	8,160.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		7,470.9

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

DJIBOUTI

Area	21,783 sq. km
Estimated population	460,000 (mid. 86)
Population density	21.1 per sq. km (approx.)



1.7 DJIBOUTI

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.7.1 Djibouti, by virtue of its unique geographical position, was particularly affected in 1991 by the political changes and subsequent social instability in neighbouring Somalia and Ethiopia. The population of newly-arrived refugees at 31 December 1991, was estimated by the authorities to be 34,000 Somalis and 15,000 Ethiopians. However, only 5,000 Ethiopians were assisted in a camp. In addition, the authorities stated that some 61,500 Somalis and 1,450 urban Ethiopians have been living unassisted in the capital since 1990.

1.7.2 The assisted caseload of Somali refugees are located in the camps of Holl-Holl, Ali-Ade and Assamo, while the Ethiopian refugees are settled in Aour-Aoussa.

1.7.3 The refugees are mostly of a rural background with the Somalis coming from north-west Somalia and the Ethiopians from the Hararghe region of eastern Ethiopia.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.7.4 Following a refugee census carried out in March 1992 in the three camps, the actual assisted caseload of Somali refugees was estimated to be 10,000 and not 34,000 as originally reported by the authorities.

1.7.5 In July 1991, as a result of incidents involving ethnic Oromo Ethiopians and the local Issa population, combined with the changed situation in Ethiopia, a mass voluntary repatriation was organized to Ethiopia involving some 4,000 persons. In the first quarter of 1992, a second round of repatriation movements was organized for another 700 Ethiopian returnees, thus reducing the assisted Ethiopian caseload to about 1,000 in the Aour-Aoussa camp by March 1992.

1.7.6 In April 1992, however, the Government of Djibouti directed that all unassisted refugees in the capital should be relocated in the camps of Ali-Ade and Aour-Aoussa. By May 1992, about 4,132 refugees of Somali origin had been transferred from Djibouti-Ville to Ali-Ade camp and 3,370 ethnic Ethiopians moved to Aour-Aoussa. On UNHCR's recommendation, the Government suspended the operation until conditions in the camps improved. Also in May, the Government and UNHCR agreed to adopt a total camp planning population of 20,000 for the rest of 1992.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.7.7 The living conditions of refugees in Djibouti are at basic, life-sustaining levels and there are no prospects of promoting

income-generating ventures to assist refugees to become self-reliant. Consequently, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be given to refugees in camps until conditions in Somalia are conducive to voluntary repatriation. With regard to the residual caseload of Ethiopian refugees, assistance will continue to be provided pending their voluntary repatriation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.7.8 The "Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés" (ONARS) is the principal implementing partner for the assistance programme for refugees in Djibouti. In 1991, the operational effectiveness of ONARS was found to be inadequate, which had serious consequences for the quality and quantity of assistance delivered to refugees. Attempts to involve international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), especially in the health sector, were not successful. Possible solutions to this situation are being examined including, among other options, identifying appropriate expertise to second to ONARS to improve its operational capacity.

1.7.9 In November 1991, the "Eglise Protestante de Djibouti" agreed to implement the social counselling services programme in addition to the lower secondary education project. However, by March 1992, the agency notified the Branch Office that it could no longer continue to be responsible for the counselling services. UNHCR has, therefore, had to implement this activity directly. Handicap International continues to train and provide prostheses for handicapped refugees both in towns and in the camps.

1.7.10 In 1991, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided 4,057 metric tonnes of food to the refugee programme. For 1992, the needs are estimated at 2,070 metric tonnes. Beginning in July 1992, WFP will be responsible for clearing and handling food consignments following a new agreement signed with UNHCR. Food distribution will, however, continue to be the responsibility of UNHCR.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.7.11 In 1991, multi-sectoral assistance was provided in three camps for the Somali refugees and one for Ethiopians. These camps had basic services and facilities such as water supply, health care, shelter and storage. The allocation for 1992 is intended to improve upon the existing camp infrastructure and services provided to the refugees. The proposed allocation for 1993 seeks to continue similar assistance by maintaining essential services pending voluntary repatriation. The revised 1992 and the initial 1993 allocations do not include $ 93,800 and $ 102,100, respectively, for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) expected to be met by WFP.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.7.12 Voluntary repatriation remains the most viable durable solution for refugees in Djibouti. UNHCR successfully carried out a series of voluntary

repatriation movements in 1991 involving some 4,000 Ethiopian refugees. In February 1992, another group of about 700 Ethiopians was assisted to return home. UNHCR has been promoting voluntary repatriation whenever possible and both the Branch Office and the Somali Unit in Djibouti will continue to explore possibilities for repatriation to north-west Somalia.

Resettlement

1.7.13 In 1991, a total of 125 individual cases were resettled in third countries of asylum. The breakdown by refugee group was as follows: 112 Somalis, 12 Ethiopians and one Sudanese. Their respective resettlement destinations were Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. In the first half of 1992, both the Australian and Canadian immigration authorities interviewed some 200 applicants for resettlement in their respective countries.

Programme Support and Administration

1.7.14 The actual expenditure for Programme Support and Administration (PSA) in 1991 was lower than the revised allocation because of savings in general operating expenses. The revised 1992 allocation has risen when compared to the initial budget estimates, due to an increased local-staff salary scale and the need to replace an office vehicle and other equipment. The proposed 1993 allocation reflects further increases in staff-based budget items. Similarly, the revised 1992 Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) has gone up due to the creation of three new posts, two Professional and one General Service, required to strengthen the functioning of the office.

Special Programmes

Emergency Fund

1.7.15 In 1991, following the sudden influx of refugees from Ethiopia, an allocation of $ 1.81 million was released from the Emergency Fund to meet the immediate needs of Ethiopian refugees; these included the creation of the camp at Aour-Aoussa and the provision of supplementary food, shelter, domestic items, health, sanitation and agency operational support.

Other Trust Funds

1.7.16 In 1991, the EC donated 578 metric tonnes of wheat and 27 metric tonnes of vegetable oil, while the French donated 20 metric tonnes of high-protein biscuits.

Special Programme for the Horn of Africa

1.7.17 Some costs relating to the preparation by the Somali Unit in Djibouti of the operations plan for north-west Somalia, including consultants and equipment, have been reflected in the 1991 obligations under Djibouti. In

1992, it is expected that this operational base will have to continue until circumstances permit UNHCR to re-establish a full-time presence in north-west Somalia.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

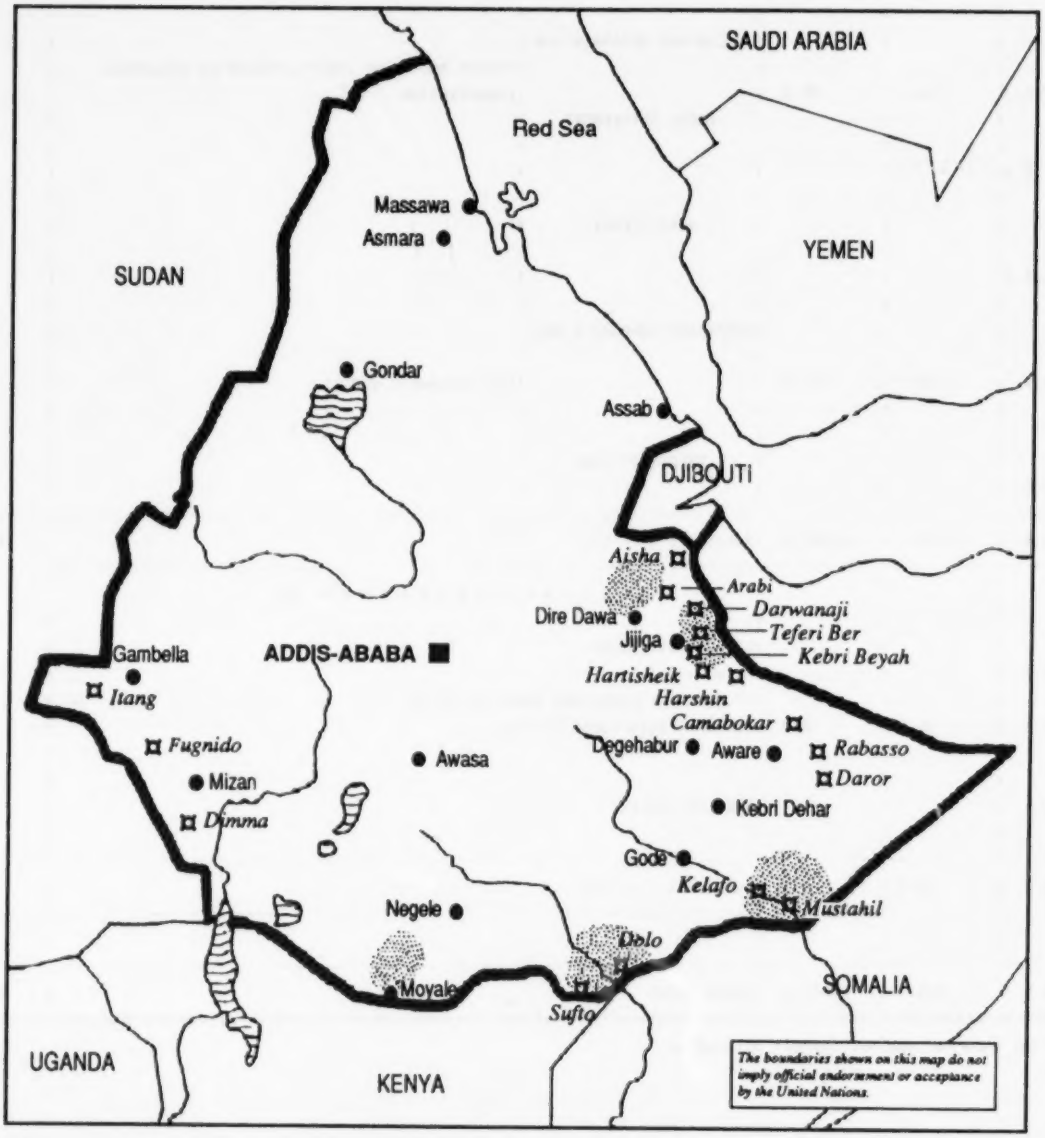
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
1,726.9	863.2	1,424.4		Multi-sectoral assistance to Ethiopian and Somali refugees	1,150.3
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
297.0	134.2	70.0		Travel and other costs related to voluntary repatriation	119.4
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
4.8 a/	-				
			RESETTLEMENT		
8.3 a/	-				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
466.9	477.7	515.2		See Annexes I and II	566.5
			EMERGENCY FUND		
1,812.9					
4,316.8	1,475.1	2,009.6	Sub-total (1)		1,836.2
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
375.6			Food		
			Programme support and administration		
73.6	33.0	0.0	Junior Professional Officer		
140.5			HORN OF AFRICA		
589.7	33.0	0.0	Sub-total (2)		0.0
4,906.5	1,508.1	2,009.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		1,836.2

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

ETHIOPIA

Area	1,221,900 sq. km
Estimated population	46,180,000 (mid. 87)
Population density	37.8 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	June-October (approx.)



1.8 ETHIOPIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.8.1 According to official estimates, Ethiopia hosted a refugee population of some 527,500 at 31 December 1991, comprising 512,000 Somalis in the east, 15,000 Sudanese in the west and some 420 of other origins in Addis Ababa. It may be recalled that the total refugee population in 1990 was some 772,800 which included 385,000 Somalis, 387,600 Sudanese and some 200 urban refugees. The decrease in the total refugee population is due to the spontaneous return of the majority of Sudanese refugees after the political changes in Ethiopia in May 1991.

1.8.2 During 1991 and 1992 a considerable number of Somali refugees are also reported to have returned spontaneously to north-west Somalia. It is currently estimated that some 395,000 Somali Moslem refugees in eastern Ethiopia, comprising mainly women and children, are residing in UNHCR-established camps housed in tents and tukuls (traditional houses). The camps accommodating Somali refugees include Hartisheik (170,000), Tefer Ber/Dharwanaji (100,000), Aware (80,000), Aisha (20,000) and Kebribeyah (5,000). Some 20,000 Somali refugees are also residing in various locations in the Ogaden and southern Ethiopia. The socio-economic background of the Somali refugees is mixed and includes businessmen, teachers, former civil servants and Somali nomads.

1.8.3 The Sudanese refugees, who have been in the Gambella region of western Ethiopia, are predominantly Christians of a rural background. There were approximately 387,600 Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia before the change of Government in May 1991, after which most fled back to southern Sudan. Some 70 per cent of an estimated population of 15,000 Sudanese refugees who remained in western Ethiopia after the change of Government were males and were accommodated in traditional grass houses constructed by the refugees themselves.

1.8.4 The tribal friction in Gambella between the Sudanese (Nuer) refugees and the local Anuak population in 1991 was the main protection concern for UNHCR. In early 1992 it was deemed prudent to transfer the Sudanese refugees from Itang to Dimma some 500 km away, in order to provide a safer environment. Although the refugee population in Itang was estimated to be 15,000 before the transfer, the actual number of refugees who opted for transfer to Dimma was 3,586, while those who remained in Itang were determined to be local residents and thus ineligible for UNHCR assistance. Hence, in June 1992 the only assisted Sudanese refugees were 5,000 in Dimma camp, including 1,414 refugees who were previously living in that camp.

1.8.5 There was also a small number of refugees of various nationalities residing in Addis Ababa for whom local accommodation was funded by UNHCR.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.8.6 Following the influx of more than 200,000 Somali refugees in January and February 1991, UNHCR procured and delivered essential emergency relief items including medicines, eight prefabricated warehouses, four submergible water pumps, 10 collapsible water tankers, six generators, 25,000 cooking sets, 82,000 blankets, five hospital tents, 10,000 refugee tents, 1,630 rolls of plastic sheeting and 24 light vehicles for implementing partners. Regrettably, in late May 1991, much camp infrastructure, such as warehouses, offices, health facilities, staff housing, as well as vehicles and trucks, were either looted, stolen, or destroyed as a result of civil strife in the refugee areas, especially in western Ethiopia. The food pipeline was also temporarily disrupted, which led to a reduced quantity of food reaching the eastern camps.

1.8.7 Despite the political turmoil in May 1991 and the subsequent breakdown of law and order which resulted in significant losses of camp infrastructure and project property, the 1991 programmes in Ethiopia succeeded in assisting adequately the remaining Somali and Sudanese refugees. Major achievements in 1991 included the expansion of camp-level warehousing capacity, the delivery of reasonable quantities of food and water to refugee camps despite extremely difficult security constraints, maintenance of malnutrition rates in most camps at acceptable levels and the successful drilling of three production boreholes in the Jerrer Valley, some 43 km from Jijiga town in eastern Ethiopia.

1.8.8 There were few activities designed specifically for refugee women, as priority was given to life-sustaining activities in the transport, water and health sectors. Women were, however, the principal and direct beneficiaries of the improved water supply facilities, health-care services and supplementary feeding programmes. Nevertheless, specific proposals for refugee women such as credit schemes for income-generating activities are currently under development in Ethiopia.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.8.9 The first priority in 1993 will be to promote the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees to north-west Somalia when the security and political climate becomes more favourable. It should be noted that the majority of the Somali (Issak) refugees have expressed their wish to repatriate to north-west Somalia, subject to the availability of food, the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and peaceful conditions. Indeed, due to poor security in eastern Ethiopia, an estimated 138,000 Somali refugees have spontaneously returned to north-west Somalia since 1991. It is believed that, if mines were cleared and peace were to prevail in north-west Somalia, large-scale voluntary repatriation from Ethiopia would be a feasible durable solution.

1.8.10 The second priority will be to encourage a "cross-mandate" approach where needed and feasible. This approach implies a joint effort by the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, concerned agencies of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist the populations of

eastern and southern Ethiopia who have been affected by drought, civil war or tribal conflict on the basis of their needs, irrespective of their status. In view of the fact that internally displaced persons are mixed with persons of immediate UNHCR concern, the best course of action for relief assistance is to collaborate fully with those United Nations agencies and NGOs which normally assist displaced persons or drought victims.

1.8.11 The third priority will be to convert Dimma camp into a viable settlement for the Sudanese refugees. However, in view of some unfavourable local conditions, a technical assessment by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) will be undertaken to establish the suitability of expanded crop production and livestock projects at Dimma. At the same time, given the fact that 50 per cent of the 5,000 Sudanese refugees in Dimma are adolescent males, an appropriate vocational/skills training programme will be supported by UNHCR to increase employment possibilities.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.8.12 UNHCR's principal implementing partner is the Administration for Refugee Affairs (ARA), an integral unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It has overall responsibility for the implementation and administration of refugee and returnee programmes in the country.

1.8.13 A number of NGOs continue to play important roles in implementing UNHCR programmes. The "Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit" (GTZ) managed the Transport Operation for Refugees (TOR), which is the main implementing partner for UNHCR in the logistics sector in both eastern and western Ethiopia. For Somali refugees, other implementing partners were CARE and OXFAM in the water sector, and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) (Belgium and Holland), Save the Children Fund (SCF UK) and Handicap International in the health sector. In western Ethiopia, Rädda Barnen was responsible for providing education and community services while MSF (Belgium and Holland) assisted in the health/nutrition sector.

1.8.14 In 1991, WFP contributed 194,654 metric tonnes of food to the refugee and returnee programmes at a cost of $ 55.10 million. WFP was also responsible for clearing and handling food consignments at the ports of Assab and Djibouti.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.8.15 Despite security constraints in the latter part of 1991, reduced but adequate assistance was provided to Sudanese and Somali refugees in Ethiopia. In early 1991, the food distribution system introduced during the previous year continued to function effectively. However, it was later disrupted by frequent demands from local and displaced persons who also were in need of food. Due to the prolonged, poor security situation, particularly frequent

banditry against food convoys in eastern Ethiopia, it was extremely difficult to deliver the full food requirements to the Somali refugee camps. Nevertheless, in order to provide effectively assistance to the remaining refugees in Ethiopia, the destroyed camp infrastructure and lost property were repaired or replaced to the extent possible.

1.8.16 In 1991, GTZ and the WFP Transport Operation in Ethiopia (WTOE) delivered a total of 86,464 metric tonnes of food to the eastern refugee camps, which was equivalent to 73 per cent of the total food requirements for 513,000 Somali refugees. In addition, an average of 170,243 Sudanese refugees (i.e. 387,585 in the first five months and 15,000 in the last seven months of 1991) received 39,550 metric tonnes representing 100 per cent of their food requirement. The storage facilities in eastern Ethiopia were expanded; in addition to four warehouses with a capacity of 8,000 metric tonnes constructed in 1990, eight prefabricated warehouses were procured and erected by UNHCR. This further increased the storage capacity by 4,000 metric tonnes.

1.8.17 In the health sector, the delivery of primary health care services, particularly outreach services, was strengthened by SCF in Hartisheik. As a result, the rate of malnutrition in that camp remained below 10 per cent during 1991. The malnutrition rate in all other camps, except Teferi Ber and Kebribeyah, was also below 10 per cent. To improve the supply of essential drugs to refugees, MSF (Belgium and Holland), in coordination with UNHCR and the Government, will be responsible for the drug management system in Ethiopia and will ensure that there is a three-month contingency reserve of each essential medicine listed in the UNHCR Emergency Handbook.

1.8.18 In 1992, the water supply for the Hartisheik and Kebribeyah camps is being drawn entirely from Jerrer Valley some 43 km from Hartisheik. UNHCR had previously been trucking water from Jijiga boreholes some 75 km away. The provision of water from the Jerrer Valley will therefore reduce the water trucking distance and operating costs. A daily average of one million litres is now being delivered by CARE to approximately 170,000 Somali refugees in the Hartisheik camps, which is a substantial increase over the average 800,000 litres provided in 1991. To reduce trucking costs still further during 1992, UNHCR is planning to construct a pipeline from the Jerrer Valley to Kebribeyah, shortening the trucking distance to Hartisheik to only 25 km.

1.8.19 In 1993, Somali refugees will continue to be provided with the necessary care and maintenance assistance. At the same time UNHCR will promote voluntary repatriation for Somali refugees and local settlement for Sudanese refugees. On the assumption that a considerable number of Somali refugees will opt for voluntary repatriation, a reduced budget has been proposed.

1.8.20 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1992 and initial 1993 care and maintenance appropriations, excluding $ 8.1 million for 1992 and $ 7.0 million for 1993 of anticipated reimbursement from WFP for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH), is as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Food	766,200	650,000
Transport/logistics	6,114,200	2,118,500
Domestic needs/household support	75,600	500,000
Water	6,121,700	4,191,300
Sanitation	340,900	209,600
Health/nutrition	2,792,300	2,189,000
Shelter/other infrastructure	599,200	342,900
Community services	17,800	-
Education	1,023,000	321,100
Crop production	100,000	-
Livestock/Animal husbandry	124,600	24,200
Forestry	55,600	16,900
Income-generation	22,100	-
Legal assistance/registration	215,400	105,000
Agency operational support	2,035,700	950,000
Project personnel	2,698,100	1,547,300
Total	23,102,400	13,165,800

Voluntary Repatriation

1.8.21 During 1991, 15 urban refugees voluntarily repatriated to the Sudan. The 1992 allocation is based on the assumption that a further 15 urban refugees will repatriate. The needs for 1993 will be covered by a Headquarters-administered Overall Allocation.

Local Settlement

1.8.22 In 1991, educational assistance was provided to 70 refugee children who received primary education and 14 refugees who attended vocational training courses in Addis Ababa. An additional 310 refugee students attended secondary school in Addis Ababa, Dimma and Mizan. Also in 1991, 420 urban refugees in Addis Ababa received counselling services and individual assistance. The 1992 allocation has been revised upwards to meet the needs of the increasing number of urban refugees and the high demand for secondary education.

1.8.23 In 1993, the programme in Dimma camp in western Ethiopia, will, if feasible, become a local settlement programme with the object of increasing the self-reliance of Sudanese refugees. In this connection, a pilot agricultural project and vocational training for youths are being planned. Opportunity in Crafts (OIC) has been identified as the implementing agency which will be responsible for training refugees in agricultural and vocational skills. The specific skills to be acquired include animal husbandry, poultry keeping, crop farming, carpentry, welding and electrial repairs. The

proposed allocation for 1993 local settlement programmes include these activities and is therefore higher than the revised 1992 allocation.

Resettlement

1.8.24 A total of four Sudanese refugees and 13 Somali refugees were resettled in Canada during 1991. The number excludes refugees who left Ethiopia for family reunion.

Programme Support and Administration

1.8.25 The 1991 Programme Support and Administration (PSA) expenditure was below the revised allocation as a result of a further delay in the planned move of office premises in Addis Abada and subsequent savings on alterations and equipment. For 1992, the allocation has been reduced largely because of the formal closure of the sub-office in Gambella in June 1992. This closure resulted from the spontaneous return of refugees from Western Ethiopia to the Sudan in the second half of 1991. In 1993, the proposed PSA allocation is lower than the revised 1992 level in the expectation that the office move in Addis Ababa will finally take place in 1992, thus requiring less investment in office furniture and equipment.

1.8.26 The actual Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) obligations in 1991 were less than the revised allocation. Although there were high costs related to official staff evacuations following the severe security problems in Ethiopia in mid-1991, these were offset by savings in local travel, general operating expenses and deferred purchases of furniture and equipment. In 1992, the revised allocation has been reduced against the initial estimates reflecting the full effect of the closure of the Gambella office and an overall reduction in the size of the office in Mizan which monitors the Dimma Camp. The proposed PPE allocation for 1993 is significantly reduced as compared to 1992 due to the further scaling down of field offices after the expected voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from eastern Ethiopia.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.8.27 Twenty Sudanese refugees are receiving scholarships to pursue university education during the 1991-1992 academic year. Twelve students will receive assistance for the academic years 1992-1993 and 1993-1994.

Special programme for the Horn of Africa/durable solutions for Ethiopian refugees

1.8.28 Some 487,000, out of an estimated 527,000 Ethiopian returnees from Somalia, have received travel grants and have left for their home villages. There the returnees will receive one year's food supply as part of the general food distribution by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. In view of the humanitarian principle of assisting persons in need regardless of whether they

are drought victims, displaced persons, refugees or returnees, coupled with the fact that these categories are often living together in the same areas, a new "cross-mandate" assistance programme is being formulated. The "cross-mandate" approach implies a joint effort by the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, UNHCR, other concerned agencies of the United Nations system and NGOs to assist these populations of eastern and southern Ethiopia, on the basis of their needs, irrespective of their status.

1.8.29 The inter-agency United Nations Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Group (EPPG) is assuming the lead role on the United Nations side and will work together with the Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) to allocate and equitably distribute food and other relief items. Furthermore, to increase the absorption capacity of returnee-affected areas, the previously agreed rehabilitation grant for each returnee family will now be reprogrammed to fund Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) such as increased veterinary services, water-supply improvement, health clinic construction, small-credit schemes and other village-level projects to be identified locally. These projects will benefit both returnees and local communities and will be implemented either by line ministries or relevant NGOs.

1.8.30 In connection with voluntary repatriation from the Sudan, UNHCR completed a successful airlift operation in February 1992 which brought home some 51,000 former Ethiopian soldiers from Kassala in eastern Sudan to Addis Ababa, as well as 102 civilians from southern Sudan to Jimma in Western Ethiopia. Another group of 700 persons was airlifted from Djibouti to Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa in early 1992. UNHCR provided the civilian returnees with basic assistance to enable them to return home, while a special assistance programme was implemented by the Government for the former soldiers in collaboration with donors, ICRC and other UN agencies.

Other Trust Funds

1.8.31 In addition to a total of some 194,654 metric tonnes of basic, supplementary and complementary food supplies provided by WFP, UNHCR received $ 8,854,700 worth of food contributions (or 20,902 metric tonnes) for Somali and Sudanese refugees and Ethiopian returnees during 1991.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

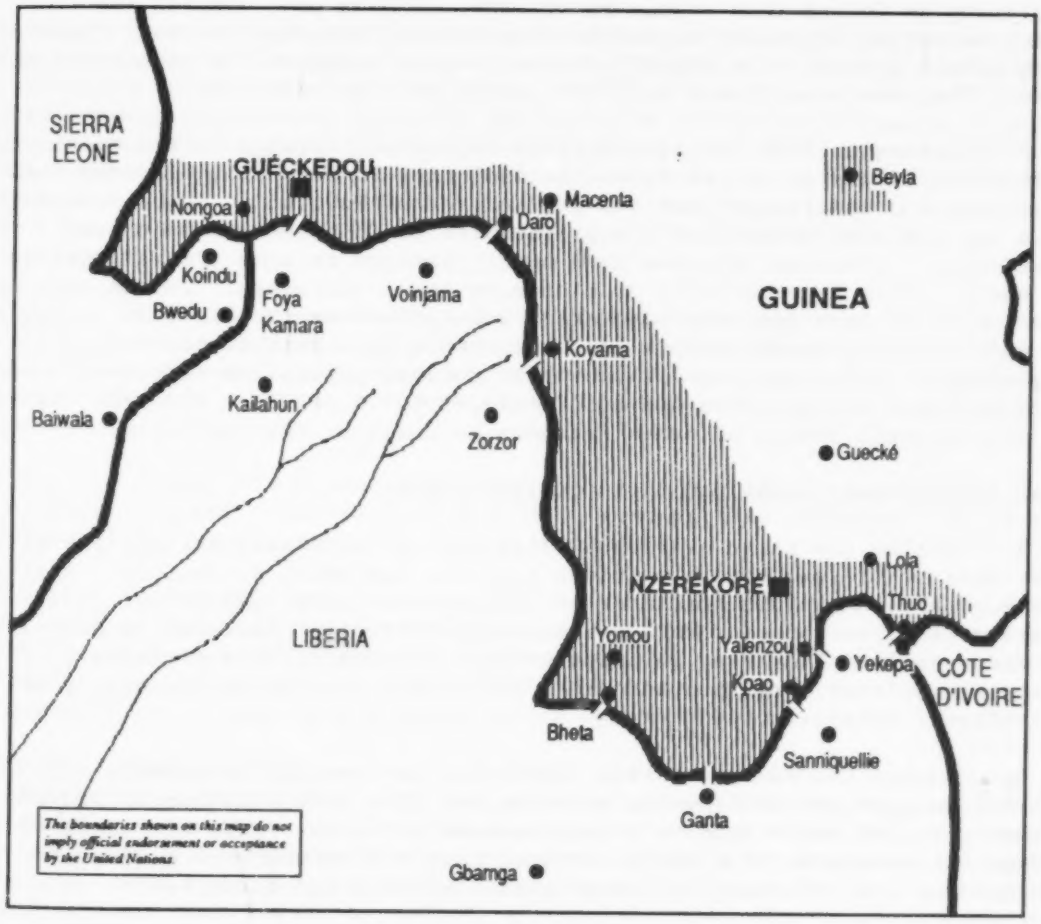
(in thousands of United States dollars)

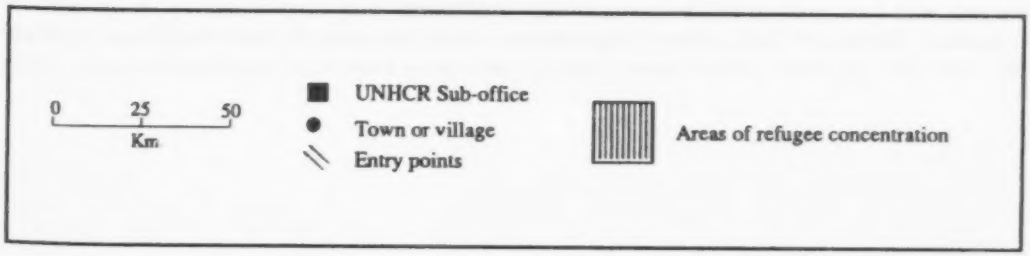
1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
51,446.5	51,918.6	23,102.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral assistance for Somali and Sudanese refugees in Eastern and Western Ethiopia	13,165.8
8.0	8.0	8.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
971.5 a/	584.1	728.6	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Multi-sectoral assistance for Sudanese refugees in Western Ethiopia and supplementary aid and education for urban refugees	2,279.4
99.4 b/	61.2	61.8	RESETTLEMENT	Travel and other costs related to resettlement in third countries	56.5
1,003.4	1,579.5	1,328.5	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	See Annexes I and II	1,275.6
1,000.0			EMERGENCY FUND		
54,528.8	54,151.4	25,229.3	Sub-total (1)		16,777.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
67.7	67.7	113.4	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 12 university scholarships		77.8
21,865.8	15,250.4	23,600.0	DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ETHIOPIAN RETURNEES		20,800.0
8,854.7			OTHER TRUST FUNDS Food		
		86.0	Warehouses		
103.4	40.0	70.0	Programme support and administration Junior Professional Officer		70.0
1,286.5			HORN OF AFRICA		
32,178.1	15,358.1	23,869.4	Sub-total (2)		20,947.8
86,706.9	69,509.5	49,098.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		37,725.1

a/ Of which US$ 1,948 incurred against overall allocation
b/ Of which US$ 32,073 incurred against overall allocation

GUINEA

Area	245,847 sq. km
Estimated population	5,071,000 (1988)
Population density	20.6 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	May-September





1.9 GUINEA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.9.1 At 31 December 1991, there were 547,960 refugees registered in the Forest Region of Guinea, following the completion of the joint Guinean Government/UNHCR census project. In the first quarter of 1992, some 14,000 additional refugees from Sierra Leone crossed the border into the Gueckedou Prefecture in the Western Forest region of the country. The total refugee population in Guinea thus stands at 561,963, of whom some 405,340 are Liberians belonging mainly to the Mandingo, Mano, Gio, Kpelle, Vai, Tomas or Krahn ethnic groups. The 156,602 Sierra Leonean refugees are mainly Vai or Mende. The remaining 21 are from five other African countries.

1.9.2 Refugees in Guinea have settled in border villages in the seven prefectures of the so-called Forest Region. This region can be divided into two zones, the east comprising the prefectures of Nzérékoré, Lola, Youmou and Beyla and the west comprising the prefectures of Gueckedou, Macenta and Kissidougou. Liberian refugees have mostly settled in some 800 villages in the eastern zone together with or alongside local villagers. In the western zone, which is more sparsely populated, Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees who had initially sought asylum in Sierra Leone have established camp-like settlements. Sixty per cent of the total refugee population comprises women, 10-15 per cent are children and the remaining 20-25 per cent are men. There are also a small number of urban refugees in Conakry, the capital.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.9.3 During the first quarter of 1991, Guinea witnessed the arrival of the first wave of Sierra Leonean refugees into the Gueckedou prefecture. Arrivals continued throughout the remainder of 1991 and the first quarter of 1992. To ensure a timely response, UNHCR opened a Sub-Office in Gueckedou in July 1991 and encouraged implementing partners to open offices in this prefecture. Refugees benefited from food and other assistance, including the supply of agricultural materials.

1.9.4 During the course of 1991, UNHCR had to cope simultaneously with the care and maintenance of Liberian refugees and also take measures to provide emergency relief assistance to Sierra Leonean refugees. This was achieved through establishment of a multi-sectoral care and maintenance project for both groups, concentrating on the provision of food and other basic requirements.

1.9.5 During the reporting period, UNHCR fielded technical and programming missions, particularly in the areas of agriculture, health and sanitation, to review activities and provide necessary guidance and expertise. A joint inter-agency mission including representatives of the United Nations system (UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

(Médecins sans frontières (MSF), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)) and a donor Government (United States of America) was undertaken to assess food requirements for 1992. WFP is committed to providing 63,728 metric tonnes (mt) of basic food valued at $ 43,810,447 for some 450,000 of the 562,000 refugees in Guinea.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.9.6 The most desirable solution to the refugee problem is still voluntary repatriation. With new developments in the region, particularly in Liberia with the commencement of implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord and a new Government in Sierra Leone, there may be opportunities for organized large-scale voluntary repatriation before the end of 1992 or in early 1993.

1.9.7 Progress towards the successful implementation of the Yamoussoukro Peace Accords in Liberia will be closely monitored. In view of continued insecurity in the interior of Liberia, UNHCR will not promote repatriation to that country at present, but will assist those refugees who choose to return spontaneously, in particular by providing assistance for transport and monitoring the treatment of returnees. As security conditions improve in the interior, UNHCR will revise its contingency plans for voluntary repatriation to Liberia and Sierra Leone and take appropriate steps for their implementation.

1.9.8 UNHCR, in cooperation with Government authorities at the central, regional and local level, will endeavour to improve the system for identifying the refugee population by issuing refugee identity cards. This will also assist UNHCR in carrying out more thorough needs assessment and delivery of assistance.

1.9.9 During 1993 assistance will shift from relief aid to durable solution-oriented activities, taking into account that refugees with ties to Guinea will probably choose to integrate locally.

1.9.10 While UNHCR continues to pursue greater Government involvement and burden-sharing, this will entail financial and administrative support from UNHCR to the relevant Government counterparts at central, regional and local levels. Such support will ensure the development of an effective governmental co-ordinating mechanism and aid-delivery system.

1.9.11 UNHCR's programme in Guinea will continue to focus on the needs of vulnerable groups particularly unaccompanied minors and the disabled, through various components of the assistance programme in the Forest Region, including counselling and income-generating projects. UNHCR will also seek to assist certain urban refugees, including women heads of household, children living with Guinean host families, medical evacuation cases and refugee students enrolled at the University of Conakry.

1.9.12 As far as refugee children are concerned, UNHCR will also contribute to the efforts of the United Nations country team in assisting the Government to fulfill the commitments made at the World Summit for Children and in the

implementation of the related international instrument ratified by Guinea. Efforts will be made to integrate refugee children in Government-initiated programmes.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.9.13 Pursuant to the signature of an agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in April 1990, implementing arrangements were established with four Government departments: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, "Société Nationale d'Approvisionnement d'Eau" (SNAPE) and the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. Agreements were also signed with nine NGOs. The Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA) is responsible for the logistics sector; MSF-Belgium for health in four préfectures - Nzérékoré, Lola, Macenta and Youmou; the IFRC, assisted by the "Croix-Rouge Guinéenne" (CRG), for food distribution; Mission PhilAfricaine for health in Macenta prefecture; and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for education.

1.9.14 Assistance to the refugee population was also provided by WFP (basic food to refugees), UNICEF (water, health, sanitation and education materials), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (seeds), the World Health Organization (WHO) (technical inputs for the health-delivery system), Eglise Protestante-CAMA Services and "Organisation Catholique pour la Promotion Humaine" (OCPH) (social services), and "Centre International pour le Développement et la Recherche" (CIDR) (income-generation projects).

1.9.15 In 1991, WFP provided 48,632 metric tonnes of basic food as well as cash for payment of internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs to the extended delivery points (EDP) covering eight principal warehouses in Guinea. UNHCR provided 5,338 metric tonnes of complementary food.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.9.16 The multi-sectoral assistance programme continued for Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees. However, in view of the 73 per cent increase in the refugee caseload, the 1992 appropriation had to be increased by $ 5.3 million to cover additional needs in all sectors.

1.9.17 The proposed allocation for 1993 is 35 per cent lower than in 1992, on the assumption that those refugee families who have benefited from assistance in agriculture and income-generating activities will have made progress towards self-reliance and will require less assistance.

1.9.18 As logistics have been the major constraint in programme delivery, plans are under way to improve the food distribution system in 1992 and 1993 by increasing the UNHCR fleet of vehicles and building of warehouses. The additional vehicles will eventually be used in the organized mass repatriation programmes envisaged for 1993. Road repairs will continue in order to facilitate the delivery of assistance and voluntary repatriation.

1.9.19 UNHCR, while continuing to ensure the provision of relief assistance to needy refugees, will shift from relief programmes to durable solution activities by encouraging refugees to maximize their productive capacity by expanding agricultural and income-generating activities. Their absorption into the Guinean socio-economic structure will be coordinated with developmental institutions such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO who will be initiating integrated development programmes in the Guinea Forest Region. The needs of refugee women will also receive particular attention, given their role in the socio-economic base of the family.

1.9.20 To compensate for the effects on the environment of such large numbers of refugees in the Forest Region, an integrated reafforestation project with a target of 187,000 trees and the maintenance of 100 hectares of protected forest is being implemented in 1992. This will continue in 1993.

1.9.21 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1992 care and maintenance allocation and the proposed appropriation for 1993 is as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Food	356,040	-
Transport	5,369,440	3,440,750
Domestic needs	1,998,520	555,443
Water	620,925	198,195
Sanitation	282,605	221,320
Health	1,480,415	1,342,115
Shelter	347,985	110,100
Community services	319,835	325,807
Education	1,162,695	1,370,660
Crop production	1,223,105	1,064,030
Forestry	100,870	122,685
Income-generation	396,395	314,480
Legal assistance	734,270	280,615
Agency operational support	46,300	78,400
Project personnel	1,871,100	1,780,700
Total	16,310,500	11,205,300

Voluntary Repatriation

1.9.22 It is reported that some 6,000-10,000 Liberian refugees, mainly from the Lola and Youmou prefectures, have repatriated spontaneously to Lofa County in Liberia during the past few months. It is believed that, with implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord and a gradual normalization of conditions in Liberia, more Liberians will choose to repatriate. UNHCR believes organized mass voluntary repatriation to Liberia is not feasible for the time being. Nonetheless, certain preparatory activities are being carried out (purchase of food, printing of voluntary repatriation forms and purchase

of lorries and other vehicles). Planning for the repatriation programme in 1993 will be determined by the momentum and results of actual repatriation taking place by the end of 1992. Therefore, no provision for 1993 is proposed at this stage under the Overall Allocation. No voluntary repatriation of Sierra Leoneans is foreseen in the immediate future. UNHCR has, however, prepared contingency repatriation plans for this group and will continue to monitor developments that might permit voluntary repatriation in the future.

Local Settlement

1.9.23 In 1991, funds were provided under the Headquarters Overall Allocation to assist eight students to complete their studies.

Resettlement

1.9.24 Resettlement to the USA was pursued as a durable solution for a limited number of cases. The USA Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), through its implementing partner, the Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA), interviewed a number of refugees during the course of 1991 and 1992. Some 75 persons have been accepted under the USA refugee resettlement programme. Most are expected to be resettled during the course of 1992 and early 1993 at no cost to UNHCR.

Programme Support and Administration

1.9.25 The overall increase in the 1991 level of expenditure against the revised estimate under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) was due to higher staffing levels and increased administrative support costs, as a result of a massive new influx of refugees from Sierra Leone.

1.9.26 In February 1992, the UNHCR Office changed from a Chargé de Mission to a Branch Office. This also led to the reclassificaiton of the post of Representative. Operational demands also required the creation of posts of Repatriation Officer and Secretary in Conakry, and four new posts, including one Field Officer for the Sub-Office in Gueckedou, in order to cope with the situation of Sierra Leonean refugees. The revised allocation for 1992 thus takes account of increases in salary and staff costs, non-staff costs, general operating expenses and the purchase of additional equipment. A lower allocation is proposed for 1993 in anticipation of reduced salary and staff costs, while higher local/regional travel costs and general operating expenses are offset by reduced needs for equipment.

Special Programmes

Educational Account

1.9.27 In 1991, five refugee students were assisted at the post-secondary level. A similar provision has been made to assist five students during the 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 academic years.

Other Trust Funds

1.9.28 In 1991, in-kind extra-budgetary food contributions in kind for refugees in Guinea totalled 1,400 mt of sugar, of which France donated 800 metric tonnes (mt) and the EC 600 mt. The latter also contributed funds for the purchase of 500 mt of palm oil from the region.

1.9.29 Other in-kind contributions in 1991 under Special Programmes covered the donation of eight Renault trucks from France and a donation of used clothing from the Japan Relief Clothing Centre (JRCC - Japan).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GUINEA

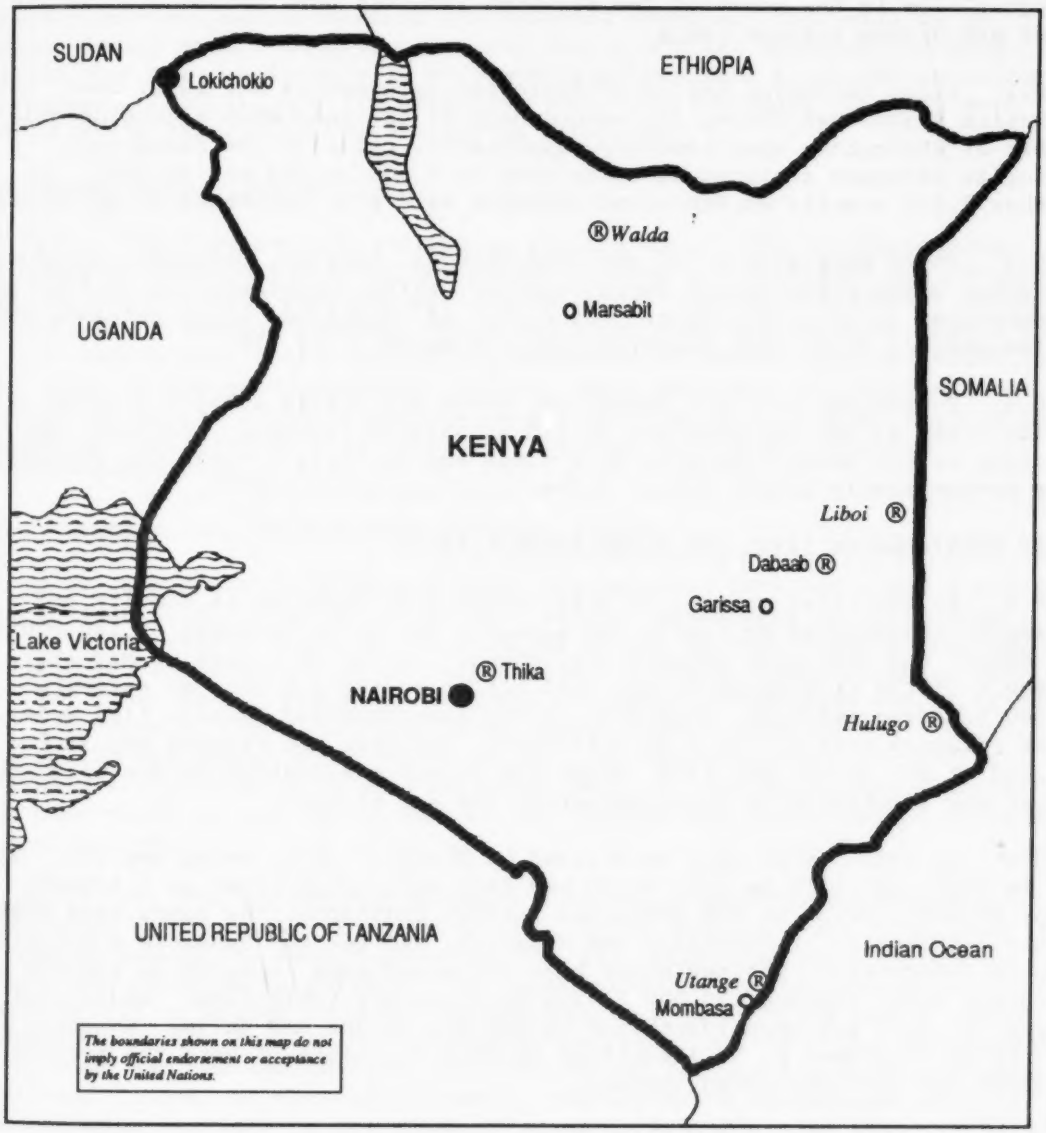
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
13,893.2	11,013.0	16,310.5		Multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance to Liberian refugees	11,205.3
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
8.0 a/					
13,901.2	11,013.0	16,310.5	Sub-total (1)		11,205.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
3.3	-	3.4	5 university scholarships		3.4
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
1,806.6	-		Assistance to Liberian Refugees		
			Programme support and Administration		
52.0	38.0	25.0	Junior Professional Officer		25.0
1,861.9	38.0	28.4	Sub-total (2)		28.4
15,763.1	11,051.0	16,338.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		11,233.7

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

KENYA

Area	580,367 sq. km
Estimated population	21,163,000 (mid. 86)
Population density	36.5 per sq. km (approx.)



1.10 KENYA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.10.1 The influx of Somali refugees continued unabated in 1991, bringing the assisted population of Somali refugees in Kenya to 83,887 by the end of the year. In addition, it was estimated that 12,000 unassisted Somali refugees were in the country. The assisted refugees were accomodated in Ifo, Liboi and Utange refugee camps.

1.10.2 After the major influx of Ethiopian refugees in May 1991, the situation stabilized during the second half of the year when a considerable number of Ethiopians spontaneously repatriated, reducing the number of Ethiopian refugees assisted in Walda camp to 5,600 by the end of 1991. A further 5,000 unassisted Ethiopian refugees were also estimated to be in Kenya.

1.10.3 There were also 2,399 assisted Ugandan, Zairian, Sudanese, Rwandese and other urban refugees and asylum-seekers, either spontaneously settled or accommodated in the Thika camp. The number of unassisted urban refugees and asylum-seekers from these countries was estimated at 11,270.

1.10.4 By the end of 1991, therefore, Kenya had become a major country of asylum with 91,886 assisted and 28,270 unassisted refugees. In 1991, the majority of the Somali refugees were women and children whereas the Ethiopians were predominantly single males, former soldiers and students.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.10.5 In the first quarter of 1992, inter-clan fighting in Somalia and Ethiopia, exacerbated by famine and drought, led to an increase of 140,000 in the Somali and Ethiopian refugee population. In the last week of May 1992, as a result of the escalation of the conflict in southern Sudan, an estimated 22,500 Sudanese refugees, including 12,500 unaccompanied minors, fled Sudan. These refugees entered Kenya at Lokichokio, bringing the refugee population to 280,000 at the end of May 1992. Given the volatile situation in the area, this number may substantially increase before the end of 1992.

1.10.6 In 1991, camps were establised in Utange, Liboi, Walda and Ifo. This was in addition to Thika camp which had long been established as a transit camp. In 1992, owing to the continued influx, additional new camps have been opened for Somalis at Dagahaley and Hagadera, and for the Sudanese a transit camp in Lokichokio. The new camps have increased camp capacity to 160,000 refugees, still leaving 120,000 living in temporary facilities. Additional camp sites have now been identified in Kakuma, Rawana and Halimy. However, more sites will have to be identified to meet the needs of both the present caseload and the continuing influx.

1.10.7 More refugees and more camps have necessitated the increased involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing assistance to the refugees. Several new agencies have become involved, primarily in the sectors of transport and logistics, health and nutrition, sanitation, and water supply. UNICEF has played a major role in the drilling of water boreholes and setting up water distribution systems.

1.10.8 In recognition of the fact that voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate durable solution for the Somali and Ethiopian refugees and that there is a desperate shortage of food, water and basic services in their areas of origin, efforts are now under way to identify means of providing relief and rehabilitation inside southern Ethiopia and Somalia. This will be an inter-agency effort involving various United Nations agencies and NGOs. It is hoped that these efforts will both stem outflows into Kenya and encourage refugees to return home. In April/May 1992, 784 Ethiopian refugees were assisted to repatriate voluntarily to Ethiopia.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.10.9 The programme of assistance will focus in 1993 on encouraging voluntary repatriation while improving the camp infrastucture and services established in 1991 and 1992 and, if required, opening new camps. Greater stability in refugee numbers should allow for qualitative improvements in their nutritional status and in the standards of health care and water supply provided by emergency measures in 1992. More emphasis will be placed on education and on those sectors which will help promote greater self-reliance among the refugees such as livestock-raising, crop production and income-generation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.10.10 The Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage plays a major role in refugee affairs and is responsible for the management of Thika camp. The Ministry of Health monitors and provides advice on health issues through a Medical Coordinator. CARE is responsible for transporting food and non-food relief items to all the camps in Kenya including warehousing and distribution in the camps at Liboi, Ifo and Walda. CARE also assists in other sectors including the operation of water systems, education and social services. UNICEF is in charge of developing water sources (boreholes) and distribution systems which it then hands over to the implementing partners operating the water systems.

1.10.11 The African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF) is currently providing health services in Walda camp, while Médecins sans frontières (MSF) (France) covers the health sector in the Ifo, Liboi and Dagahaley camps. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), the lead agency in the coastal area, is responsible at Utange camp for the distribution of food and relief items, implementing the sanitation, education, and water systems, the social services programme and the health coverage. The Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) and the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) provide assistance and counselling services to the urban refugees in Nairobi. The Lutheran World

Federation (LWF), the Danish and Norwegian Refugee Councils as well as United Nations Volunteers have seconded staff to UNHCR to help the implementation of the programme.

1.10.12 Discussions are now being finalized to involve MSF (Belgium), MSF (Holland), the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Action Internationale Contre la Faim (AICF) and ApproTEC as new implementing partners.

1.10.13 In 1991, the World Food Programme (WFP) contributed 13,797 metric tonnes (mt) of basic and supplementary food, valued (including transport) at $ 5,943,000, for Somali and Ethiopian refugees. In 1992, it is expected that WFP will provide 64,389 mt valued at $ 27,956,867. In addition, WFP is also responsible for clearing and handling food consignments at Mombasa port before CARE transports them to the camps.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.10.14 The programme of assistance in 1991 and 1992 developed in response to the emergency influx of Somali and Ethiopian refugees, focusing on the need to save the lives of refugees who often arrived severely malnourished and in poor health. Supplementary feeding programmes were established in 1991 and expanded in 1992. Furthermore, given the nomadic character and dietary habits of the majority of the refugees, resources have been allocated for the procurement of meat and other fresh food to supplement the standard ration provided through WFP. In addition, "milk bar" distribution centres have been set up for a wide range of vulnerable groups.

1.10.15 Developing an adequate water supply for the refugees in Kenya is one of the primary objectives of UNHCR assistance. In Liboi, one borehole was drilled in 1991 to supplement the existing Government borehole. An additional borehole has been drilled in 1992 and the storage and distribution network expanded. In 1991, six boreholes were drilled in Ifo and, in 1992, the drilling of four boreholes is being carried out in Dagahaley, a new site near Ifo. The installation of pumps and OXFAM emergency storage and distribution systems are also being undertaken. An additional camp site in Hagadera, also near Ifo, has been identified close to two existing boreholes, one of which has been successfully rehabilitated. The drilling and installation of pumps, storage and distribution systems for two additional boreholes is under way.

1.10.16 In Walda, one borehole was drilled in 1991 while the existing Government borehole is now also supplying water to the refugees and their livestock. In 1992, three additional boreholes are under development at Rawana, a new site 15 km from Walda. Hydrological and geophysical investigations are also being carried out in Mandera District to locate a new camp site with sufficient groundwater potential.

1.10.17 In 1992, in response to the influx of Sudanese, new boreholes will need to be drilled in Kakuma which is expected to be developed as the new camp site for Sudanese refugees later in the year. In Utange, near Mombasa, an extension to the water-distribution network and increased storage with a booster-pump pressure system is being developed in 1992. This will extend access to water and increase general water security after many municipal water supply cuts.

1.10.18 By 1993, it is expected that adequate water sources will have been developed in the existing camps, thus allowing for the improvement and expansion of the water distribution systems. During 1993, to cope with the continuing influx, additional sites may have to be identified which will necessitate the development of new water sources.

1.10.19 In 1991, the construction of emergency communal trench latrines was undertaken in Ifo, Liboi, Walda and Utange. With the establishment of new refugee camps in 1992 at Dagahaley and Hagadera, Kakuma, Hatimy, Rawana and in Mandera district, construction of individual family latrines is under way. This work is progressing using appropriate domestic technology. In 1993, it is expected that additional latrines will be required both for new camps and at the present ones. However, more emphasis will be placed on the training of refugees in sanitation activities, including the digging of garbage pits, the use of ablution facilities, the provision of disinfectant and sanitary materials, the eradication of vector-borne carriers and the construction of improved drainage systems.

1.10.20 In 1991, refugee shelters were constructed in Ifo, Walda and Utange. In 1992, pending the availability of land, temporary shelter is being provided to new arrivals at various locations. Tents, plastic sheeting and poles are being procured. During the remainder of 1992 and in 1993, given the continuing influx and in order to avoid congestion in the present camps, additional refugee camp sites will have to be identified and approved by the Kenyan Government. When and where land is made available, refugees will be encouraged to participate in the construction of their own shelters in an environmentally sound manner.

1.10.21 Most of the refugee camps, with the exception of Thika in the vicinity of Nairobi and Utange on the coast, are located in remote areas where access is extremely difficult, particularly during the rainy season. To improve the delivery of relief assistance to the refugees and enhance UNHCR's monitoring capacity, access and feeder roads as well as adjacent airstrips are being improved in 1992.

1.10.22 The identification of vulnerable refugees needing special assistance was started in 1991. With the continuing influx, this activity is being expanded to reach the new arrivals. Community-based assistance arrangements are being made, with particular attention given to the needs of orphans and unaccompanied minors, as well as isolated single women, elderly and disabled refugees. Social and community workers will promote community-based social services and carry out a social needs assessment of unaccompanied minors as well as tracing and family reunion. Women's community activities will also be encouraged.

1.10.23 In addition to the other responses resulting from refugee influxes in 1991, a separate project was established to create an emergency buffer stock of non-food relief items in Kenya. Sufficient funds were allocated to establish such a relief stockpile to meet the needs of 20,000 refugees.

1.10.24 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1992 and proposed 1993 appropriations, excluding some $ 4.9 million in 1992 and $ 5.0 million in 1993 for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs which are expected to be met by WFP, is as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Food	2,097,500	1,530,000
Transport/logistics	5,331,500	5,280,000
Domestic needs/household support	4,735,200	4,180,000
Water	4,380,500	2,640,000
Sanitation	2,535,600	910,000
Health/nutrition	3,946,000	4,180,000
Shelter/other infrastructure	6,438,200	2,980,000
Community services	438,400	485,000
Education	141,100	1,500,000
Crop production	-	250,000
Livestock	-	100,000
Forestry	-	250,000
Income-generation	-	250,000
Legal assistance	236,600	200,000
Agency operational support	5,442,300	2,100,000
Project personnel	4,778,400	3,874,700
Total	40,501,300	30,709,700

Voluntary Repatriation

1.10.25 The continuing insecurity in Sudan, southern Ethiopia and Somalia, coupled with severe drought, renders major immediate voluntary repatriation to these areas problematic. However, some Ethiopian refugees from the Ogaden region and western Ethiopia have opted for voluntary repatriation. By the end of May 1992, 784 Ethiopian refugees had been assisted to repatriate and more have expressed an interest. It is envisaged that an estimated 1,000 refugees, particularly coming from urban areas in Uganda and Ethiopia will, in 1993, opt for voluntary repatriation. An allocation was made from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in 1992 for the initial Ethiopian repatriants, while in 1993 a specific allocation will be made for this durable solution.

Local Settlement

1.10.26 In 1991, local settlement efforts focused on providing urban refugees in Nairobi and Mombasa with assistance towards facilitating their integration in the urban areas. The assistance provided covered formal education,

vocational training and job placement. In addition, 250 Ethiopian refugees were settled on the Badassa rural settlement scheme. As this group is fully integrated and largely self-sufficient, UNHCR's input will be limited and will focus on the provision of seeds, agricultural tools and fertilizers.

Resettlement

1.10.27 Kenya is one of the most important countries for processing resettlement cases in the region. In 1991, a total of 2,579 persons were resettled in third countries. It is expected that this figure will increase in 1992 and 1993.

Emergency Fund

1.10.28 In response to the influx of Somali and Ethiopian refugees during the first quarter of 1992, an allocation of $ 2.5 million was made from the Emergency Fund to meet the procurement of urgently required tents, blankets and light vehicles. An additional $ 500,000 were made available from the Emergency Fund to meet the immediate needs of newly-arrived Sudanese refugees in Lokichokio.

Programme Support and Administration

1.10.29 In 1991, expenditure exceeded the revised allocation for Programme Support and Administration (PSA) due, for the most part, to increased staffing and related costs resulting from the continuing emergency in Kenya. However, the revised 1992 allocation has been reduced as compared to the initial estimates due to the change in the source of funding for one international post for part of the year. The proposed 1993 PSA allocation is further reduced due to the discontinuation of one post.

1.10.30 The 1991 disbursements for Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) also exceeded the revised estimates because of the increased need for staff and equipment to respond to the emergency. The revised 1992 allocations have risen very significantly over the initial estimates as a result of the need to strengthen staffing in both the field and in Nairobi. This includes the opening of two new field offices, one in Sololo and another in Liboi. These are in addition to the three sub-offices opened last year. All of these field locations, except Mombasa, are in isolated areas of northern Kenya. Where suitable office space cannot be found locally, UNHCR will have to construct office compounds and purchase office furniture and equipment. Also in 1992, it is expected that new, larger office premises will be found in Nairobi. For 1993, the proposed PPE allocation is less than the revised 1992 estimate since the procurement of office facilities and equipment will have been completed in 1992.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.10.31 In 1992, assistance will be provided to 12 refugees (seven Ugandans, three Sudanese and two Rwandese), to enable them to pursue

university education. It is planned that the same number of refugee students will be assisted in 1993.

Other Trust Funds

1.10.32 In late 1991 and early 1992, when there was a gap in the food pipeline for basic foodstuffs, the Government of Switzerland donated funds for the local procurement of 1,500 mt of rice, and the German Government made a contribution for the procurement of vitamin A, enriched dried skimmed milk, wheat soya milk, beans, edible oil, sugar and salt totalling 700 mt.

Special Programme for the Horn of Africa

1.10.33 Details on this programme are provided in the section 1.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

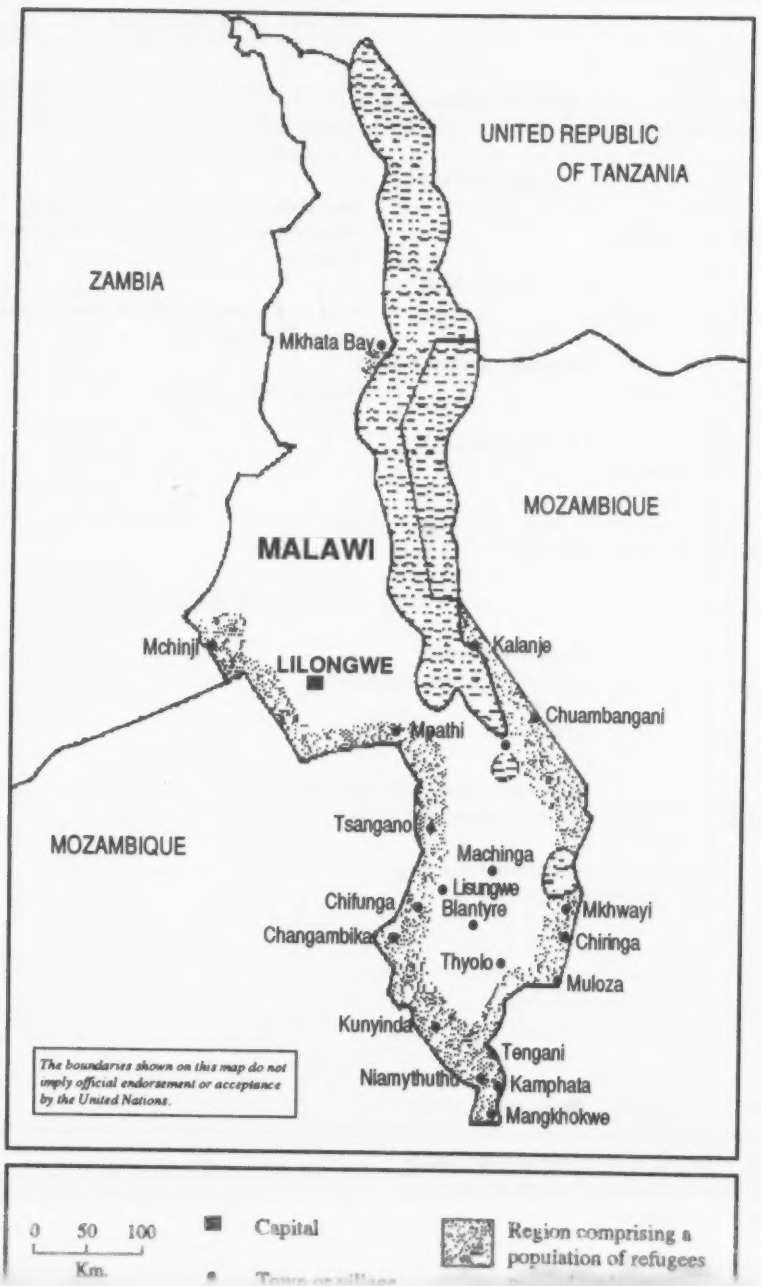
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION		PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)			
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral assistance for urban refugees		
9,461.8	3,078.2	40,501.3		in Nairobi and Somali and Ethiopian refugees		30,709.7
				in camps in northern Kenya		
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION			
5.1	-	298.5 c/		Travel and other related costs for		108.8
				voluntary repatriation		
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT			
				Assistance towards self reliance of individual		
620.6 a/	644.7	664.2		refugees through secondary education/vocational		668.8
				training		
			RESETTLEMENT			
235.7 b/	227.3	205.9		Travel and other costs related to resettlement		183.3
				in third countries		
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.			
740.6	719.5	677.5		See Annexes I and II		647.6
			EMERGENCY FUND			
1,200.0		3,000.0				
12,263.8	4,669.7	45,347.4	Sub-total (1)			32,318.2
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)			
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT			
32.9	48.0	37.9	12 university scholarships			37.9
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
1,153.8						
			Programme support and administration			
203.6	82.0	133.0	Junior Professional Officer			133.0
		1,207.7	Extra-budgetary Food			
		354.8	Rubb Halls			
1,390.3	130.0	1,733.4	Sub-total (2)			170.9
13,654.1	4,799.7	47,080.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)			32,489.1

a/ Of which US$ 10,534 incurred against overall allocation
b/ Of which US$ 3,563 incurred against overall allocation
c/ Allocated from overall allocation

MALAWI

Area	119,140 sq. km
Estimated population	7,988,507(mid. 87)
Population density	67.05 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	November-April



1.11 MALAWI

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.11.1 There were 981,812 assisted refugees in Malawi at the end of December 1991. The refugees, almost all of whom are from Mozambique, are predomintaly of a rural background. Nearly all were subsistence farmers in their home country. The shortage of arable land in Malawi, however, has made it impossible for the refugees to engage in agriculture. The UNHCR programme of care and maintenance is designed to provide basic assistance to the refugees. The influx of new refugees continued during 1991 but at a lower rate than that of previous years.

1.11.2 The refugees live in both open settlements alongside Malawian villages (integrated settlements) and in large organized camps established for the delivery of services. The refugees are located in 12 out of the 24 administrative districts of Malawi; in some districts there are more refugees than nationals.

1.11.3 Women and children make up nearly three-quarters of the caseload. Precise data concerning the socio-demographic composition of the refugee population are available only at the distribution-point level. There is a significant proportion of unaccompanied minors and handicapped of all ages.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.11.4 With the continuing influx of Mozambican refugees into Malawi, nearly all the camps located in the southern districts reached their full capacity by mid-year. Following negotiations with the Government, a new area was identified for settlement in the Lisungwe valley in Mwanza District. Construction of access and feeder roads as well as health and reception facilities started at the end of July 1991 and the new Lisungwe site was opened to new arrivals on 11 November 1991.

1.11.5 Though fewer new arrivals were registered than expected, the budgetary requirements in Malawi remained almost at the same level due to the devastating effects of the drought and the economic difficulties in the country. The drought has generated additional food, water and health requirements. Under a Trust Fund, an initial $ 250,000 was allocated to finance the drilling of boreholes in areas where shallow wells were drying up. Also under a Trust Fund, an allocation was made available for the employment of a specialist to look into the special problems faced by refugee women and to develop projects accordingly.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.11.6 Voluntary repatriation remains the only viable durable solution for Mozambican refugees in Malawi. As the peace talks between the Government of Mozambique and the opposition progress, the refugee assistance programme will

endeavour to address some of the future needs of the refugees in areas such as education, health training and skills development. The Tripartite Commission on Voluntary Repatriation (UNHCR and the Governments of Malawi and Mozambique) convened twice during 1991. Views are also being exchanged with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the role they might play during a future large-scale repatriation.

1.11.7 Pending voluntary repatriation, the 1993 care and maintenance programme will of necessity attempt to consolidate the achievements of the previous years and reduce the effects of the drought, which has had a negative impact on development in both national and refugee areas. Timely and efficient receipt, storage, delivery and distribution of food and non-food items will remain the priority of the programme. Efforts will continue to ensure the provision of safe potable water and the control of endemic communicable diseases. Efforts will also continue to expand community-development services and the participation of refugee women, and to increase school enrolment and encourage continued school attendance. Much will also depend on the impact of the drought on the national economy and the capacity of the Government to continue to provide its traditicnal support in sectors such as water, health, community services and reafforestation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.11.8 The Government of Malawi implements a large portion of the assistance programme through line ministries. A number of NGOs, including the Malawi Red Cross, implement other parts of the programme. These agencies work very closely with the Government and UNHCR. United Nations agencies, notably UNDP and UNICEF, have expressed interest in extending their programmes into the refugee community. The World Food Programme (WFP) continued to provide considerable food assistance to the refugees in 1991.

Item	Tonnage	Value (in $)
Maize	99,948	29,984,400
Pulses	13,444	4,033,200
Oil/Fat	5,323	5,589,150
Groundnuts	1,500	1,312,500
Total		40,919,250

In addition to the above, WFP covered internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs in the amount of $ 6,088,004.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.11.9 This programme continues to provide assistance to the refugees who have no opportunity for local integration or for attaining self-sufficiency. Food is the basic item provided; however, the uncertainties of food pledges

and delivery times can cause havoc in planning. The Branch Office was forced to reduce food rations in May 1992, when it appeared that food would run out by June. With the arrival of new food supplies in June, the situation has improved. However, as a precautionary measure it was decided to keep rations of cereals at a reduced level of 400 grams per person per day. In 1991, unlike the prior year, the local procurement of sufficient supplementary food, coupled with the introduction of maize-meal fortification helped to combat pellagra in the areas most prone to the disease. During 1993, UNHCR, in cooperation with WFP, will aim to provide a nutritionally adequate diet through basic, complementary and supplementary feeding.

1.11.10 The logistics operations for food and non-food handling, storage and delivery were well managed, although efforts continue to ensure timely delivery to the refugees. The closing of most existing camps to new arrivals has involved the transport of refugees to the new Lisungwe camp in Mwanza District. The general requirements of the programme and competing demands by Malawians because of the drought could well disrupt the transport system, as the commercial truck fleet available at present for the refugee programme may be required to meet national transport needs. This will therefore need special attention and forward planning.

1.11.11 The drought has affected the water programme in the camps. Most shallow wells have dried up and more emphasis is being placed on the provision of boreholes. The Water Department is under intense pressure to provide water to national communities and refugee camps. The allocation in 1992 and that proposed for 1993, together with the Trust Fund allocations, are designed to ensure that safe potable water will be provided to the refugees.

1.11.12 The refugee health programme continued to be integrated within the Malawi national programme with the support of five health-oriented non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Activities focused on primary health care strategies. Problems were encountered in the local procurement of drugs and supplies due to some structural/financial constraints at the Government Central Medical Store. NGO support in this area was appreciated and UNICEF has pledged further basic drugs and equipment in 1992. Nutrition-survey results indicated low rates of acute malnutrition amongst children under five years of age, except in Nyamithutu camp (Nsanje) early in the year when the camp was receiving large numbers of new arrivals and experiencing a protracted cholera outbreak. A notable success in the health sector was in the area of pellagra control. Only 2,000 cases were reported in 1991 compared to 18,000 in 1990. The success in pellagra control should continue in the latter part of 1992 and 1993 with the fortification of maize meal for general distribution.

1.11.13 In the sector of community services, project initiation and implementation have not yet fully covered the perceived needs. However, assistance to vulnerable groups (elderly, disabled, children-at-risk and women heads of families and widows) has been provided with the support of NGOs.

1.11.14 A progressive increase in enrolment, as well as improvement in the quality of education for refugee children, was experienced in 1991. Enrolment grew from 83,000 in the 1990-1991 academic year to over 105,000 in 1991-1992. The pupil-teacher ratio was reduced from 120:1 to 100:1 and the 1992 programme

aims to increase further enrolment and retention rates, as well as reduce the pupil-teacher ration to 90:1. NGO inputs will promote health education and improve learning environments. These developments will continue in 1993.

1.11.15 The effects on the environment of the presence of nearly one million refugees continue to be devastating. Attention is being focused on the need for reafforestation and forest management as well as production of fuel-efficient wood stoves.

1.11.16 The sectoral breakdown of the revised 1992 appropriation and the proposed budget for 1993 is as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Food	1,919,571	2,136,325
Transport*	3,739,052	4,535,239
Domestic needs	3,260,069	3,379,144
Water	2,420,069	1,876,483
Sanitation	409,891	385,033
Health	5,007,516	4,648,246
Shelter	966,696	931,018
Community services	657,241	730,589
Education	2,328,962	2,375,556
Crop production	48,927	47,110
Livestock	354,243	345,245
Forestry	976,050	1,093,341
Income-generation	220,823	242,681
Legal assistance	533,838	512,638
Agency operational support	1,386,252	1,450,652
Project personnel	1,968,200	1,829,000
Total	26,197,400	26,518,300

*In addition, UNHCR expects WFP to provide $ 8.1 million towards ITSH costs in 1992. Pending final agreement, $ 11.8 million is projected for 1993.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.11.17 During 1991, 13 refugees repatriated to countries other than Mozambique with UNHCR assistance. A planning budget of $ 30,000 has been established for 1992 and the same amount is projected for 1993. Some preparatory activities for the voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees have also been included in the 1991 and 1992 allocations and in the proposal for 1993. It is expected that nearly all the refugees will opt to return when peace comes to Mozambique and that the rate of return will be influenced by conditions prevailing in the country. The contingency plan for large-scale repatriation is now under review in both Mozambique and countries hosting large-numbers of Mozambican refugees.

Emergency Fund

1.11.18 As reported in 1991, an allocation was made in March 1991 from the Emergency Fund following floods and landslides in Mulanje District. The funds were used to repair roads and bridges as well as the water-supply system in one of the camps in the area.

Programme Support and Administration

1.11.19 In spite of a considerable number of staff movements in 1991, savings were made under both Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE). The savings were mainly due to one post remaining unfilled for a considerable period. The 1992 revised PSA estimates have been adjusted accordingly. The discontinuation of one Professional post from July 1992 permitted a reduction in the 1992 PPE costs.

1.11.20 The 1993 projections for PSA remain at the same level as the revised 1992 figure, while under PPE, reductions are foreseen in view of the decreasing need to purchase equipment.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

1.11.21 During 1991, UNHCR received Trust Fund contributions totalling some $ 23 million for the local or regional purchase of food and corresponding internal transport, to supplement food assistance provided by WFP (45,000 metric tonnes (mt) of whole grain maize, 3,965 mt groundnuts, 3,200 mt beans, 1,650 mt sugar, 1,800 mt vegetable oil, 230 mt dry skimmed milk (DSM) and 850 mt corn soya blend (CSB)). UNHCR also received $ 135,859 towards support to refugee women and children in projects started in 1991 and continuing into 1992 under a special contribution from a major donor Government.

1.11.22 For the new refugee site in Mwanza District opened in 1991, a Trust Fund contribution of $ 1,547,495 was received for 1991 and 1992, covering road construction, maintenance and the procurement of heavy-duty equipment, as well as reafforestation and environmental protection at the site. This project is expected to continue into 1993.

1.11.23 The initial amount of $ 250,000 allocated in early 1992 under a Trust Fund to finance the drilling of boreholes in drought-affected areas has been increased to $ 670,692.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MALAWI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			G E N E R A L P R O G R A M M E S (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
24,971.5	26,463.7	26,197.4		Multi-sectoral assistance to Mozambican refugees and improvement of infrastructure	26,518.3
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
10.0	63.0	30.0		Travel and related costs for individual voluntary Mozambican repatriants	30.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
385.5	528.8	454.6		See Annexes I and II	452.7
			EMERGENCY FUND		
865.5					
26,232.5	27,055.5	26,682.0	Sub-total (1)		27,001.0
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
23,097.8			Food		
357.1		1,190.4	Road construction/Reafforestation		
		670.7	Drought relief assistance (water)		
135.8			Assistance to Refugee Women		
			Programme support and administration		
92.0	41.0	30.0	Junior Professional Officer		30.0
23,682.7	41.0	1,891.1	Sub-total (2)		30.0
49,915.2	27,096.5	28,573.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		27,031.0

1.12 MOZAMBIQUE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.12.1 At the end of December 1991 there were 431 refugees in Mozambique. Care and maintenance assistance was extended by UNHCR to 216 of these persons, who are mainly needy urban refugee men from South Africa, Swaziland and Malawi.

1.12.2 In addition to the refugee assistance programme, UNHCR provides assistance to Mozambican returnees through a Special Programme. According to Government figures, the number of Mozambican returnees from neighbouring countries increased during 1991 to a total of 263,000 persons, as compared to a figure of 244,000 at end 1990.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.12.3 The 1991-1992 drought continues to have a disastrous impact on the country as a whole: shortage of food and drinking water is forcing many Mozambicans to flee to new areas within the country or to seek refuge in nearby countries. The security situation and the drought have made it very difficult for agencies to operate effectively in Mozambique.

1.12.4 Peace talks in Rome between the Government of Mozambique and "Resistência Nacional Mozambicana" (RENAMO) continue to raise hopes that a political settlement will soon be found to the long-standing conflict. It is anticipated that, with a cease-fire and eventual peace, the Mozambican refugees will gradually return home. In addition to providing assistance to returnees, UNHCR is in consultation with the Government and interested agencies to ensure that returnees are integrated into a national development assistance programme.

Programmes priorities for 1993

1.12.5 The refugee caseload is expected to be further reduced to about 80 with the departure of the South African refugees and exiles. Care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided to this smaller caseload.

1.12.6 The major focus of UNHCR activities will, however, be to provide assistance to an increased number of returnees under the Special Programme. In addition to the efforts of the Tripartite Commission (Malawi, Mozambique, UNHCR), the UNHCR Branch Offices in the region will continue to develop and refine their plans for the organized mass voluntary repatriation of Mozambicans.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.12.7 Material assistance to South African refugees was provided in 1991 through the African National Congress (ANC) and through UNHCR for refugees from other countries. Assistance to returnees is handled by "Nucleo de Apoio

aos Refugiados e Movimentos de Libertaçao" (NARML), a Government agency supported by a number of different donors. Various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide assistance to returnees in Manica, Sofala and Tete provinces. The World Food Programme (WFP) is providing basic food for the returnee programme.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.12.8 Due to the limited opportunities for employment, some refugees continue to require care and maintenance. In view of the decreasing caseload, however, 1992 project requirements have been adjusted accordingly. As in the past, activities in 1993 will cover basic needs, including housing and food.

Resettlement

1.12.9 During 1991, the relevant appropriation was used for the resettlement of three South African refugees. In 1992, there was no need to establish a similar project and the appropriation was cancelled. Resettlement of individuals from other countries of origin will be supported in 1992 and 1993 under the Headquarters' Overall Allocation.

Programme Support and Administration

1.12.10 Savings were made in 1991 under most objects of expenditure including staff costs and non-staff costs under Programme Support and Administration (PSA). Under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), savings were also made due to the late filling of one professional post.

1.12.11 The revised estimates for the 1992 PSA budgetary requirements show a substantial decrease reflecting a lower provision for general operating expenses in line with the actual 1991 obligations under the same item of expenditure. The small decreases in the 1993 projections both under PSA and PPE are absorbed through an increase under the PPE of the Trust Fund project (under Special Programmes).

Special Programmes

Voluntary Repatriation

1.12.12 By the end of May 1992, 290 South African refugees had repatriated, assisted by UNHCR under the Special Programme for the South African Repatriation Operation. The remaining South African refugees/exiles are expected to repatriate by the end of 1992. An allocation was made available to cover registration and pre-departure expenses in Mozambique. Travel costs are covered under a separate agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Further details are provided in the section 1.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

Returnee Programme

1.12.13 The overall aim of the programme continues to be to facilitate the reintegration of the returnees. Assistance provided mostly to spontaneous returnees is in the sectors of shelter, transport, health, education, agriculture, and agency support under a Trust Fund project. WFP provides basic food requirements. The number of returnees needing food assistance decreased from 130,000 in January 1991 to 44,000 towards the end of the year, basically as a result of returnees in the north reaching self sufficiency and a drop in the number of new returnees.

1.12.14 However, the drought in the Central Region made it necessary to continue food distribution to old groups of returnees. The European Community (EC) agreed to contribute pre-fabricated warehouses for stockpiling in Tete, Tsangano and Mandimba. UNHCR rehabilitated the warehouse in Milange. Four trucks and a mobile workshop, purchased under the 1990 Trust Fund, arrived in 1991 and were released only after long delays in clearance procedures. Non-food items such as blankets, cooking sets, soap, buckets, agricultural tools and seed kits were purchased under the 1991 programme for distribution to the returnees. Large-size tents were purchased for reception/transit accommodation, and UNHCR started the construction of a trial reception facility in the north to accommodate 1,000 returnees while they constructed their houses.

1.12.15 Success at the Rome Peace Talks between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO could result in the return of approximately 1.5 million refugees from the six countries which border Mozambique. The refugees will repatriate to a country which has also to deal with significant numbers of displaced persons, de-mobilized soldiers, and other war-affected nationals who remained in their home areas. Large-scale organized voluntary repatriation from the asylum countries and initial assistance towards the reintegration of the expected large numbers of returnees will be the subject of a revised appeal once the security situation in Mozambique has improved. UNHCR is working closely with the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations (UNSCERO) to ensure the integration of returnees, after an initial phase of assistance of about three months, into the national emergency and development programmes.

Programme Support and Administration

1.12.16 Savings were made in 1991 under staff costs, mainly in salaries. The 1992 revised estimates and 1993 projections include funds for the professional post created in July 1992 (until December 1993), as well as some urgently needed equipment.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MOZAMBIQUE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
103.2	237.0	234.1		Multi-sectoral assistance to individual refugees of various background	174.2
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
7.7 a/	-				
			RESETTLEMENT		
5.0	53.7	-			
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
323.6	475.6	368.7		See Annexes I and II	339.7
439.5	766.3	602.8	Sub-total (1)		513.9
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
0.3	-		EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
3,882.7	8,848.1	8,000.0	Assistance to Mozambican returnees to facilitate re-integration and self sufficiency		7,900.0
			Programme support and administration		
76.5	40.0	25.0	Junior Professional Officer		25.0
1.9					
3,961.4	8,888.1	8,025.0	Sub-total (2)		7,925.0
4,400.9	9,654.4	8,627.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		8,438.9

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.13 RWANDA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.13.1 Rwanda hosted a refugee population of 34,004 persons at 31 December 1991, comprising of 33,996 Barundi, six Zairians, one Somali and one Ugandan who were mainly residing in rural areas. Of the total number, only 11,864 were receiving material assistance from UNHCR in transit/reception centres as well as in other rural and urban areas. The demographic breakdown of the 11,856 Barundi refugees assisted by UNHCR was 17 per cent women, 21 per cent men and 62 per cent children under 18.

1.13.2 An estimated 22,000 Barundi refugees have enjoyed asylum in Rwanda since 1972-1974. In addition asylum was granted to those who arrived in 1988 after the events at Ntega and Marangara in Burundi and some 10,000 who arrived at the end of 1991 and were accommodated at a new site at Nyarushishi. The 1988 caseload living in temporary accommodation at Gisali camp, has been reduced to 770 mainly due to educational placements. Many of the 1991 newcomers repatriated spontaneously early in 1992, leaving 2,400 at Nyarushishi. Consequently, a total of 3,170 Barundi refugees were assisted by UNHCR at Gisali and Nyarushishi. In the first half of 1992, the Government of Rwanda requested that Barundi refugees be moved further away from the border to a new site.

1.13.3 The overall refugee population in Rwanda increased by 44 per cent over the 1990 figure, due to the influx from Burundi at the end of 1991. The assisted caseload has increased, since some refugees who were self-sufficient in the northern war-stricken part of the country were obliged to abandon their villages and seek UNHCR assistance elsewhere.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.13.4 In October 1990, the Rwandese Patriotic Front carried out an attack in the north and, in January 1991, attacked the town of Ruhengeri, affecting the Gisenyi zone. These events affected the Barundi refugees who had been living in these areas for many years. As a result, and in view of the gereral insecurity, some fled their homes to seek a new life elsewhere in the country.

1.13.5 These events also prompted a number of summit meetings of the Heads of States of the region to find a solution to the conflict, culminating in the Regional Conference in Dar-es-Salaam on 19 February 1991. At that Conference, a declaration on Rwandese refugees was signed by the six countries concerned (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire), which gave the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and UNHCR the responsibility of drawing up a Plan of Action for durable solutions to the problem of Rwandese refugees. Unfortunately, events in the region have prevented the OAU and UNHCR from adhering to the timetable for preparatory activities. Furthermore, socio-economic studies in Burundi and Zaire, needed

for the preparation of the Draft Plan to be presented to donors, are still to be conducted. For these reasons and despite the ceaseless efforts of the OAU, UNHCR and the Rwandese Government, as well as the signing of a cease-fire at Nsele, Zaire on 29 March 1991, organized repatriation has not been possible. Nevertheless, a few small groups of Rwandese refugees have spontaneously returned.

1.13.6 Events in Cibitoke, Burundi, in November 1991 brought about the beginning of a large new influx of some 10,000 by the end of the year, the majority of whom were women and children. Funds had to be identified for the new camp at Nyarushishi with the necessary infrastructure, particularly water supply, to accommodate more than 10,000 persons or twice the number for which emergency assistance had been budgeted. Reinforcement of UNHCR staff in Rwanda was also rendered necessary. After the number of new arrivals had reached over 11,000 in early January 1992, however, many returned spontaneously to Burundi. Taking into account those who repatriated spontaneously and the few new arrivals, the number of refugees at Nyarushishi had fallen to 2,400 by the end of the first quarter of 1992.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.13.7 The general deterioration of the economic situation in Rwanda brought about by the war has adversely affected the refugees, with the result that UNHCR programmes will have to be strengthened, particularly for education and assistance to women and children. The outstanding question of the resettlement of the group of Barundi refugees who arrived in 1988 and who have been granted temporary asylum also calls for an early solution. Meanwhile, assistance to Barundi refugees will continue, including to cover the organized voluntary repatriation of small groups.

1.13.8 Efforts are being made by the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda to bring about peace in the region, which will encourage the return of refugees from neighbouring countries. Consequently, within the framework of the preparatory activities for the implementation of the Plan of Action for Rwandese refugees, a project will be established for the reintegration and rehabilitation of an initial group of spontaneous returnees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.13.9 The Government of Rwanda, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, plays an active part in assistance to refugees in Rwanda. UNHCR is also assisted in project implementation by the Rwandese Red Cross, the SNV (Netherlands Volunteers Service), CARE International, the CPR (Protestant Church Council), URAMA (Rwandese Women's Association), the UNR (National University of Rwanda) and the UAAC (Adventist Church University), whilst CARITAS remains the main operational partner. A request from the Government to the World Food Programme (WFP) will be forthcoming for the 1992 and 1993 programmes.

1.13.10 In the first quarter of 1992, a donation was made by the "Fonds de Réemploi Belgo-Rwandais" consisting mainly of food, domestic items, a vehicle and water supply infrastructure amounting to Rwanda francs 35 million for the new arrivals at Nyarushishi settlement.

1.13.11 It is proposed that a cooperative mechanism be established between the United Nations agencies in Rwanda in general and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in particular, in the field of refugees and development. Within the framework of preparatory activities for the Plan of Action for Rwandese refugees, a socio-economic study was carried out in the latter part of 1991 and various projects identified for the reintegration of returnees. The Government is playing an important role in these activities, in particular in allotting sites for eventual returnees.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.13.12 With the new influx of Barundi refugees at the end of 1991, a site was identified by the Government at Nyarushishi where the refugees were taken after registration. Food had to be purchased, as no provision had been made by WFP for this unexpectedly large number of new arrivals (over 10,000). It was also necessary to provide temporary shelter, domestic items and medical assistance, and to invest in water-supply infrastructure at this new site, while continuing to provide assistance to the 1988 caseload in Gisali camp.

1.13.13 Upon the request of the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda in 1992 and, after a large number of the new arrivals had spontaneously returned to their homes in Burundi, the 2,400 remaining in Nyarushishi were moved to Muhura, away from troubled areas. However, this move means that further investment in infrastructure is required in 1992. Similar investments are not expected to be required in 1993.

1.13.14 With the likely forthcoming request to WFP by the Government of Rwanda to provide food assistance to the refugees, it is expected that WFP will contribute an additional $ 24,100 to the care and maintenance programme to cover the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of food for 1992 and 1993.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.13.15 Throughout 1991 and early 1992, small groups of Barundi refugees, both from the 1988 group at Gisali camp as well as a few persons from the 1972-1974 caseload, were repatriated by road with UNHCR assistance, despite interruptions from one or other side of the border. These voluntary repatriation activities are expected to continue during the remainder of 1992 and in 1993.

Local Settlement

1.13.16 During 1991, the activities of the Social Services Office run by CARITAS were greatly increased following the new influx of Barundi refugees and the arrival in urban areas of some refugees from the war-stricken areas in the north. These displaced refugees, who had previously reached

self-sufficiency, became totally dependent on UNHCR to the same degree as new arrivals who had fled empty-handed. Thus the local settlement programme in 1992 required a substantial increase in funding, mainly in the areas of health, education and income-generating activities.

1.13.17 Of the 1988 group with temporary-asylum status, it has been possible to place 144 refugee students in Rwandese schools. Their educational needs were previously taken care of by the EC which has been asked to continue its contribution in 1992. Added to this number are 120 refugee students displaced from the north, bringing to 264 the number of new students who are totally dependent on UNHCR for educational and living costs. Over 1,000 other Barundi refugee students are partially assisted.

1.13.18 In 1992, a project was established to contribute to the construction of classrooms and sanitary installations at the Kacyiru Social and Education Centre which accommodates refugee children.

Resettlement

1.13.19 In 1991, 11 persons left Rwanda for resettlement in other countries. Six Zairians went to France, one Ugandan went to the United Kingdom and one to Norway. One Kenyan also went to Norway and two South Africans were resettled in the United States of America. The latter two were resettled in the USA at no cost to UNHCR. Resettlement assistance in 1992 and 1993 is provided through a Headquarters-administered project, as in 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

1.13.20 Savings were possible in 1991 as a result of lower general operating expenses and reduced staff costs under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), respectively.

1.13.21 The 1992 revised estimates and the 1993 projections have been adjusted accordingly, with a small increase for 1993 under PSA and a further reduction under PPE.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.13.22 After the so-called "année blanche" in 1990, the universities in Rwanda were reopened in 1991 and refugee students were able to continue their studies. Scholarships were granted to 111 students of whom 12 were female. The 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 requirements are estimates, based on 126 and 134 scholarships, respectively.

Returnee Programme

1.13.23 In accordance with the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration of 19 February 1991 and in the framework of preparatory activities for the Plan of Action for

Rwandese refugees, a programme for the reintegration of returnees is being studied. In the meantime, a few sporadic spontaneous returnees have approached UNHCR for assistance in 1992 and a project will be established for some 500 persons.

Other Trust Funds

1.13.24 A special project was implemented with funds from the Government of Canada for micro-projects for 63 Barundi refugee women in rural areas. Although this project got off to a late start, the refugee women were assisted to establish small goat-farming enterprises and to market agricultural products in the Rilima/Gashora area. Funds have been allocated for the continuation of these activities in 1992, to enable the women to attain self-sufficiency.

1.13.25 Another special project was established for the 1990-1991 school year with funds from the EC for the education of Barundi refugee students from Gisali camp. Negotiations are under way with the EC to enable this group of refugee children, who have now been admitted into the regular Rwandese school system, to continue their studies.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
461.8	141.4	302.2		Multi-sectoral assistance to Barundi refugees	227.6
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
				Travel and related costs for individual voluntary	
27.8	40.0	39.7		repatriants mainly amongst Barundi refugees	40.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Assistance towards self-reliance through counselling, education (academic and vocational),	
437.7	369.1	635.1		development of small scale enterprises and supplementary aid to individual refugees	584.8
			RESETTLEMENT		
6.2 a/	-				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
296.1	303.0	288.8		See Annexes I and II	291.6
1,229.6	853.5	1,265.8	Sub-total (1)		1,144.0
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
244.8	200.0	272.8	134 university scholarships		290.1
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
241.6	93.0	2,500.0	Assistance to Rwandese returnees		3,300.0
			Programme support and administration		
49.6	46.0	21.3	Junior Professional Officer		21.3
		43.3	Extra-budgetary Food		
536.0	339.0	2,837.4	Sub-total (2)		3,611.4
1,765.6	1,192.5	4,103.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		4,755.4

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

1.14 SENEGAL

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.14.1 At the end of December 1991, there were 71,908 registered refugees in Senegal comprising 66,798 persons from Mauritania, 5,001 from Guinea-Bissau and 109 urban refugees from other West African countries. The Mauritanian refugees are predominantly Peulhs of nomadic, pastoral or semi-agricultural background. It is estimated that some 42 per cent are male and 58 percent are female. Children constitute 27 per cent of the overall caseload. Mauritanian refugees have settled in some 200 Senegalese hamlets and villages along the Senegal river. The refugees from Guinea-Bissau arrived in Senegal in 1970. They have integrated locally and no longer require UNHCR assistance.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.14.2 In 1991, UNHCR continued its efforts to identify, promote and implement durable solutions for Mauritanian refugees in Senegal through local settlement projects.

1.14.3 By the end of 1991, all the Mauritanian refugees had received adequate care and maintenance under the local settlement programme and their health, nutrition and other basic needs were satisfactorily met. As a result of pilot projects in fishing, farming, animal husbandry and trading, it was possible to identify the longer-term needs of the refugees and their prospects for self-sufficiency.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.14.4 Recent political developments between Senegal and Mauritania could pave the way for an eventual mass organized repatriation exercise. Developments will be closely followed and, pending implementation of the repatriation, UNHCR will continue to encourage self-reliance through income-generation and agricultural activities.

1.14.5 In this context, UNHCR will continue to encourage refugee women to improve their economic and social conditions and facilitate their progressive integration within the host community through the provision of financial support for small projects in vegetable gardening, commercial activities, and vocational training.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.14.6 In Senegal, a Government body, "Commissariat à l'Assistance pour les Rapatriés et Personnes Déplacées" (CARPD), was established to coordinate all national and international efforts on behalf of refugees in the country. In Dakar, the UNHCR Counselling Office was responsible for counselling urban refugees and providing them with material or educational support. The local

settlement programmes for Mauritanian refugees were implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), namely Médecins du Monde, MSF (France), ENDA Tiers-Monde, MSF (Holland), "Office Africain pour le Développement et la Coopération" (OFADEC), "Projet Intégré de Podor" (PIP), and "Fédération Africaine pour le Développement du Fouta" (FADF). Two Government departments, "Ministère de l'Equipement et de l'Hydraulique" and the "Inspection Régionale de la Pêche", were also active in implementation of the programme. The World Food Programme (WFP) continued to provide the basic food component.

General Programmes

1.14.7 In 1991, all refugee assistance programmes in Senegal were covered under the General Programmes. They comprised two broad categories of projects: care and maintenance and local settlement.

Care and Maintenance

1.14.8 Under this project, assistance was provided for some 100 refugees to undertake studies at various levels, including primary and secondary school and vocational training, with a view to achieving self-sufficiency through self- or wage-employment. Some new needy refugees were also assisted upon arrival with cash payments for subsistence, pending the identification of a durable solution.

Local Settlement

1.14.9 In 1991, the local settlement project provided assistance in 11 sectors, namely food, transport/logistics, domestic needs/household support, water, sanitation, health/nutrition, shelter, education, crop production, legal assistance/protection, and agency operational support.

1.14.10 The main objective was to facilitate the local integration of 55,000 Mauritanians through income-generation and self-sufficiency in food production activities. Throughout the year, the refugees received full rations of food, in addition to assistance provided under the various sectors mentioned above. To ensure the effective provision of aid services, support was provided to eight agencies involved in project implementation.

1.14.11 In 1992, assistance is provided under all sectors, but there is increased emphasis on crop production and other income-generating activities. In view of the keen interest among refugee women, selected activities, such as vegetable gardening, will be promoted with a view to providing a varied and balanced diet. UNHCR, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and NGOs, will continue to provide assistance towards self-reliance in 1993.

Resettlement

1.14.12 A total of 24 refugees of various nationalities were resettled in 1991, of whom 21 Liberians in the West Africa region, one Papua New Guinean in New Zealand and two Rwandese in Canada. This allocation also includes the staff costs for the regional Resettlement Officer based in Dakar.

Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

1.14.13 In 1991, total obligations were higher than the revised estimates due to increased staff costs arising from revision of local salary scales and higher-than-estimated regional travel costs. This was a result of expanded activities with respect to Liberian refugees and the monitoring of newly developed refugee situations during 1991 in Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali and Niger, all of which required attention and travel to and from these countries of staff from the Regional Office in Dakar.

1.14.14 The revised allocation for 1992 is reduced due to the discontinuation of a post of driver in Saint Louis retroactive to January 1992. Other reductions in travel and general operating expenses have been offset by the need to replace ageing equipment such as a photocopier, voltage stabilizers, air conditioners, furniture and computers.

1.14.15 The initial estimates for 1993 for both PSA and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) are lower due to a reduction in the activities in the region, which allows the discontinuation at end 1992 of five posts in Dakar (one Senior Regional Social Services Officer, one Regional Resettlement Officer, one Assistant Protection Officer (JPO) and two posts of Administrative Assistant and Secretary (G-L) in the Regional Office); two posts (one Associate Programme Officer and one Radio-Operator/Clerk (G-L)) in the Sub-Office in Saint Louis; and three posts (one Associate Field Officer, one Messenger/Clerk and one Driver) in the Field Office in Matam. The latter Field Office is also to be closed at the end of 1992. Consequently, there is a substantial reduction in estimated staff and non-staff costs, as well as in general operating expenses under PPE in 1993.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.14.16 As in previous years, the 1991/92 Education Account project provided assistance to undertake university studies in the West African region to a selected number of refugees on the basis of merit and proven needs, as a means of enhancing their opportunities for achieving self-sufficiency through employment. This will continue in the 1992-1993 academic year.

1.14.17 During the 1991-1992 academic year, 100 students received UNHCR sponsorships. The majority of beneficiaries were Mauritanian refugees in Senegal who first began studies at schools in Dakar in 1988 before the Senegalo/Mauritania conflict in April 1989.

1.14.18 In view of the success of the project, the same assistance is to be provided in 1992-1993, except that special efforts will be made also to aid Liberian refugees who currently constitute the largest refugee caseload in the region.

Other Trust Funds

1.14.19 In 1991, a cash donation of $ 16,815 was received from the "Association Champenoise de Coopération" (ACCIR, France), for assistance to refugee women in Senegal engaged in the market-gardening project. In addition, an in-kind contribution of 180 metric tonnes of sugar was received, valued at $ 112,777.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SENEGAL

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			G E N E R A L P R O G R A M M E S (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
850.0	824.8	866.4		Supplementary assistance to individuals, running costs of counselling services and co-ordination of education	635.1
2,427.7	1,891.4	1,696.1	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Multi-sectoral assistance for Mauritanian refugees	849.1
			RESETTLEMENT		
197.0 a/	178.1	184.4		Travel and related costs of resettlement to third countries	73.4
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
858.9	804.3	770.2		See Annexes I and II	752.0
4,333.6	3,698.6	3,517.1	Sub-total (1)		2,309.6
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
280.6	263.7	221.2	60 university scholarships		221.2
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
129.6					
			Programme support and Administration		
119.2	85.0	85.0	Junior Professional Officer		85.0
529.4	348.7	306.2	Sub-total (2)		306.2
4,863.0	4,047.3	3,823.3	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		2,615.8

a/Of which US$ 8,090 incurred against overall allocation

1.15 SIERRA LEONE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.15.1 Until mid-1990, the refugee population in Sierra Leone mainly comprised students on placement from Namibia. A few other asylum-seekers were granted refugee status by the National Screening committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1.15.2 The spread of the Liberian civil war to Monrovia and its environs in mid-1990 resulted in an influx of Liberian refugees to the southern and eastern provinces of the country. Refugees arrived in several waves. The first arrivals numbered 8,000 in June, and rose to some 125,000 by the end of 1990. Refugees belong to the Vai, Mende, Gola, Krahn and, to a lesser extent, Mandingo ethnic groups. A significant number were from an urban background. Women and children made up a large proportion of the caseload. About 100,000 were settled in some 600 border villages and another 25,000 in larger towns and the capital.

1.15.3 In March 1991, hostilities broke out in refugee-affected rural areas. This precipitated a large-scale movement both of refugees and nationals into Guinea and towards the capital of Sierra Leone, Freetown, and of Liberians back to Monrovia. For security reasons, UNHCR, with the cooperation of the Sierra Leonean Government, established the "Waterloo Refugee Centre" some 20 miles from Freetown in April 1991. In December 1991, some 7,000 refugees were registered at the camp and were benefiting from assistance. An estimated 1,000 unregistered Liberian refugees reside in semi-urban and urban areas of Sierra Leone. In addition to the Liberian refugees, some 20 urban refugees of other nationalities were residing in Freetown during the reporting period.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.15.4 In the first quarter of 1991, the settlement pattern of Liberian refugees changed to a camp-like situation with the re-location of the residual caseload of Liberian refugees to the Waterloo Refugee Centre. These refugees came from the south-eastern provinces of Sierra Leone, which had been affected by rebel incursions. Assistance for this reduced caseload of some 7,000 persons shifted from emergency aid to care and maintenance and included the provision of food, local transportation, shelter, basic health care, replacement of household goods and provision of domestic needs, potable water, sanitation, community services, primary education, agricultural tools and seeds for crop production, and income-generating activities.

1.15.5 Armed conflict in areas where refugees had settled generated a feeling of insecurity and caused them to flee to safer zones. Over 3,000 repatriated voluntarily to Monrovia by boat. They were assisted by the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) and the All Liberian Council of Churches.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.15.6 The change in the settlement pattern of the Liberian refugees, i.e. from a village setting to that of a camp situation, has drastically reduced chances of self-reliance of these refugees. In addition, those refugees who relocated to the Waterloo Refugee Centre may choose to remain in Sierra Leone for some time because of their ethnic origin.

1.15.7 Thus, efforts which began in 1992 to facilitate their progressive integration will be actively pursued in 1993. In this respect, skills-training programmes in soap-making, tailoring and carpentry are implemented by the non-governmental organization (GO) Christian Assistance to Underdeveloped Societies Everywhere (CAUSE Canada) and will be continued in 1993.

1.15.8 Small-scale traders who have formed cooperative societies will be provided with assistance in the form of soft loans.

1.15.9 Some 60 per cent of the women at the Waterloo Centre are unskilled and have limited opportunities to compete in the job market. Efforts will therefore be made to enhance their purchasing power and facilitate their gradual integration into the host community through the establishment of a revolving loan fund which will be managed by the Waterloo Refugee Women's Association. Loans will enable them to engage in retail trade in vegetables, other foods, clothing, etc..

1.15.10 The Branch Office in Freetown will institute a system for identifying, registering and assessing the social histories of unaccompanied minors with a view to facilitating tracing and eventual family reunion. Activities in these areas will be pursued in 1993.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.15.11 The Government of Sierra Leone established an inter-ministerial Committee, the National Rehabilitation Committee which, following the change of Government in April 1992, is now under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The objective of this committee is to coordinate welfare and assistance activities for refugees and internally displaced persons. Other United Nations agencies in Sierra Leone have also provided their support and cooperation in delivering assistance to the refugees. The World Food Programme (WFP) has provided food and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) funded the initial registration exercise carried out towards the end of 1990 and the beginning of 1991. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) assisted with implementation in the health, water and sanitation sectors. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Sierra Leonean Red Cross were involved in the distribution of food and non-food items. For the first half of 1992, Médecins sans frontières (MSF/France) implemented health activities, Care International implemented the construction of shelter for refugees and the Lutheran World Service (LWS) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) were involved in food distribution. IFRC and the Sierra Leonean Red Cross are

jointly implementing the health and shelter sectors. The UNHCR Pujehun Rural Development Project is responsible for the water and sanitation sectors. CAUSE Canada implements income-generating activities.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.15.12 Assistance was provided under a multi-sectoral care and maintenance project. WFP provided basic food commodities in 1992 and is expected to continue this activity in 1993. This will be reviewed however, following the joint WFP/UNHCR assessment mission scheduled for October 1992. When refugees were forced to flee to safer areas, UNHCR provided transport from the south-eastern districts to the Waterloo Refugee Centre. As these refugees had lost all the items distributed to them during the emergency phase, they were again supplied with household/domestic items in 1992. Given the refugees' limited purchasing power, provision has been made to replace worn-out items in 1993. About 1,200 emergency refugee shelters were constructed in 1992 using locally available materials and plastic sheeting. Since there is a limited supply of these materials and the refugees are expected to remain for some time, a provision has been made to help them construct more durable structures during the remainder of 1992. If there are no increases in the caseload, in 1993 activities under this sector will be limited to providing assistance for the maintenance of the structures. Water and sanitation systems will also be maintained in good working condition in 1992 and 1993.

1.15.13 Assistance for primary education will be provided in collaboration with the Ministry of Education through the Educational Board of Management. To enable some 500 secondary school age children to benefit from education at their level, UNHCR will provide support for the rehabilitation of classrooms at two secondary schools in Waterloo, which have offered to enroll secondary school students. Educational supplies, materials, books and salaries for teachers will be provided for. These activities started in 1992 and will continue in 1993.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.15.14 Because of insecurity following incursions into Sierra Leone, over 3,000 Liberians have repatriated spontaneously to Monrovia by boat since April 1991. These movements were sponsored by IGNU and implemented by the All Liberian Council of Churches. At the present time, UNHCR is of the opinion that it cannot promote a mass organized repatriation.

Local Settlement

1.15.15 In 1991, a total of nine students were assisted with studies at the secondary level (vocational training). The 1992 initial allocation for assistance to two secondary level students was incorporated in the Headquarters' Overall Allocation.

Resettlement

1.15.16 Resettlement was pursued as a durable solution for a limited number of refugees who had close family ties in the United States of America (USA). The US Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS), through its implementing partner the Joint Voluntary Agencies (JVA), interviewed and selected some 300 persons for resettlement in the USA, and 204 persons have already departed at no cost to UNHCR. The balance is expected to leave at the end of 1992 and early 1993.

Programme Support and Administration

1.15.17 Expenditure under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) in 1991 was higher than the revised initial estimates. The closure of three Field Offices in Kailahun, Kenema and Zimmi following civil disturbances in the region, was to take place in April 1991, with some of the staff relocating to Freetown. The then prevailing security situation did not, however, permit the actual physical closure of the offices, leaving UNHCR with obligations with regard to the rented premises. This situation continued until October 1991, resulting in higher administrative costs, including termination payments to locally recruited staff.

1.15.18 In February 1992, the office changed from Chargé de Mission status to become a Branch Office, with no financial implications. The revised allocation for 1992 has been reduced, taking into account lower staffing levels, overall reductions in travel and general operating expenses and economies achieved from redeployment of equipment and vehicles from the field. A lower allocation is proposed for 1993, and mainly takes into account the discontinuation of two posts, Administrative Clerk and Driver, at the end of 1992.

Special Programmes

1.15.19 Subject to developments in Sierra Leone and Liberia, it was estimated that $ 3 million would be required for the first phase of an organized mass voluntary repatriation and reintegration operation for Sierra Leonean refugees. The current situation however, has not yet sufficiently evolved for UNHCR to promote organized repatriation and this budgetary estimate may have to be revised downwards.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SIERRA LEONE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
2,038.3	1,542.9	1,321.0		Muti-sectoral assistance to Liberian refugees	935.2
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
6.2 a/	5.3	-			
2,044.5	1,548.2	1,321.0	Sub-total (1)		935.2
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
		3,000.0	REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME		1,500.0
			Programme support and administration		
50.7	40.0	0.0	Junior Professional Officer		0.0
50.7	40.0	3,000.0	Sub-total (2)		1,500.0
2,095.2	1,588.2	4,321.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		2,435.2

a/ Of which US$ 2,309 incurred against overall allocation

1.16 SOMALIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.16.1 At the beginning of 1991, the planning figure for refugees in Somalia was 600,000, including 460,000 in the south and 140,000 in the north-west. The vast majority of this population were Somali pastoral nomads from Ethiopia whose areas of origin are Dire Dawa, East and West Hararghe, Ogaden, Bale and Borena. In early 1991, however, the situation of refugees in Somalia changed significantly due to the collapse of the former Government. Fighting between rival factions in the south and north-west made it impossible for UNHCR to provide any assistance to Ethiopian refugees remaining in Somalia. UNHCR had to evacuate all its staff, and activities in the south were suspended indefinitely. Consequently, the vast majority of the Ethiopian refugees in Somalia returned home spontaneously, often in very poor physical condition.

1.16.2 Thus the number of Ethiopian refugees remaining in Somalia was greatly reduced. The revised 1992 and initial 1993 care and maintenance requirements in Somalia are based on the fact that nearly all the Ethiopian refugees have returned home.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter of 1992)

1.16.3 In 1991, fighting in southern Somalia continued throughout the year. UNHCR attempted to re-establish its presence in Mogadishu in mid-1991 but was again forced to suspend its efforts due to the escalation of the internal conflict. Although some reports claimed that there were approximately 50,000 Ethiopian refugees still living in the south, UNHCR was unable to confirm this or provide any assistance to them. Hence, there was no UNHCR assistance programme in the south in 1991.

1.16.4 Throughout 1991, Somali refugees of Isaak origin were reported to be returning to north-west Somalia from eastern Ethiopia. This movement was caused by insecurity in the camps in Ethiopia, disruption of the food supply, and an improved security environment in the north-west, especially in the first half of 1991. In February 1991, UNHCR deployed staff to Djibouti, which was used as an operational base to prepare an operations plan for a returnee assistance programme in the north-west Somalia until such time as UNHCR could re-establish its presence there.

1.16.5 The operations plan focused on establishing a logistics and distribution system which would provide each returnee with food, tools, shelter materials and domestic utensils to ensure rapid reintegration. Significant quantities of these items were procured and stockpiled in Djibouti for distribution in north-west Somalia. In addition, a system for monetizing 25,000 metric tonnes of food was developed by CARE. This system entails CARE making donated food commodities available for sale to selected local wholesalers at agreed prices for each commodity. The wholesalers will then

sell the food to the local population, including returnees, at lower prices than would otherwise be possible. Proceeds from the sales are intended to meet some project operational costs but primarily to fund rehabilitation projects in returnee-affected areas. Regrettably, just as the initial quantities of food and relief items were arriving, the security situation in north-west Somalia began to deteriorate rapidly. Although UNHCR did re-establish a full-time presence in Hargeisa in October 1991, it was impossible to implement fully the operations plan. Those few items that were brought into north-west Somalia were looted. In early 1992, all United Nations agencies were once again forced to withdraw from Hargeisa. It is hoped that the security situation will permit UNHCR to return soon. Only the de-mining operation undertaken by a professional company with funding by UNHCR has been able to operate successfully during this difficult period.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.16.6 UNHCR's primary goal for 1993 will be to establish an effective programme for assisting returnees from Ethiopia. Planning for this must be carefully integrated with the assistance programme in eastern Ethiopia. In Somalia, as in other countries in the region, it is extremely difficult, if not counter-productive, to distinquish returnees from others in need and single them out for assistance. It is expected, therefore, that a revised operations plan will be required to target areas or communities to which Somalis will return and to focus on these locations through activities such as the repair of water-supply systems and health care facilities or provision of veterinary services which will benefit all the people living there. Monetization of food and other relief items will continue to be a main feature of the plan. While waiting for the security situation to improve in north-west Somalia, UNHCR continues to prepare for the possibilty of re-establishing its presence in Hargeisa as well as the implemention of the returnee programme as planned. At the same time, UNHCR stands ready to play a catalytic role in the overall promotion of peace-making and peace-keeping efforts in Somalia.

1.16.7 In addition, resources will continue to be made available to assist any refugees remaining or arriving in Somalia.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.16.8 CARE is the main implementing partner for UNHCR in Somalia. CARE is expected to be responsible for implementing the food monetization programme and the setting-up of a transportation system using local lorries for the delivery of food and non-food assistance to returnees or returnee areas.

1.16.9 Rimfire International (U.K), a professional de-mining company, has been responsible for actual de-mining and training of local de-mining teams.

1.16.10 WFP will provide the essential food required for monetization and distribution as part of the returnee reintegration package. In 1991, WFP provided 6,500 metric tonnes of food to CARE for monetization, but a large proportion of the food was looted.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.16.11 In 1991, the total suspension of UNHCR and ELU/CARE operations in Somalia resulted in the release of all staff employed under the project, for which termination benefits were paid. A light aircraft was chartered for three months to provide logistic support to UNHCR and other agency staff travelling between Djibouti and north-west Somalia. UNHCR also assisted 450 Ethiopian refugees, consisting of former-military personnel and their civilian dependants, who fled to Hargeisa in mid-1991.

1.16.12 In 1992, UNHCR will provide basic assistance to these 450 refugees until their voluntary repatriation can be arranged. The chartering of a light aircraft to provide logistic support to UNHCR and other agency staff will be maintained in 1992. In 1993, UNHCR will continue to provide basic assistance to Ethiopian refugees in north-west Somalia and, depending on developments in Somalia and Ethiopia, UNHCR will promote voluntary repatriation. On the assumption that most of the remaining Ethiopian refugees in Somalia will opt for repatriation, a reduced budget has been proposed.

Local Settlement

1.16.13 In 1991, after the evacuation of all United Nations staff from Somalia, the assignments of 14 United Nations Volunteers (UNV) engaged to assist in the implementation of the UNHCR assistance programme in Somalia were terminated. Funds under this allocation were used to pay their termination and evacuation costs. Funds were also used to pay evacuation costs of UNHCR staff who could no longer implement project activities.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.16.14 Small amounts were obligated to prepare for the organized repatriation of Ethiopian refugees, which was superseded by their spontaneous return in response to events.

Programme Support and Administration

1.16.15 In 1991, actual Programme Support and Administration (PSA) disbursement exceeded the revised allocation. This resulted from the creation of two additional posts, when it appeared possible to re-establish UNHCR's office in Mogadishu. Unfortunately this never took place. In addition, the Somalia Unit created in Djibouti and meant only to function until a full-time presence could be re-established in north-west Somalia had to remain open the entire year due to security problems, thus incurring higher expenditure than that foreseen. The revised allocation for 1992 is slightly reduced compared to the initial estimates, while the proposed 1993 allocation is nil reflecting a complete change in the source of funding for posts in Somalia from General Programmes to Special Programmes.

1.16.16 The Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) obligations in 1991 also exceeded the revised allocations as the contract length of local staff was extended for humanitarian reasons beyond the foreseen period and higher evacuation allowances and termination benefits were paid than had been initially estimated. There has been a very slight increase in the revised 1992 PPE requirements over that originally proposed. In 1993, this amount is greatly reduced also due to the switch in the source of funding to Special Programmes.

Special Programmes

Special Programme for Horn of Africa/Durable solutions for Ethiopian refugees

1.16.17 In 1991, funds were used to begin implementation of a returnee programme for an initial 20,000 families (100,000 returnees) from eastern Ethiopia to north-west Somalia. Pre-positioning of returnee reintegration packages for this group was completed. However, this programme could not be implemented due to the security situation in the north-west. Therefore, 20,000 returnee packages consisting of food and non-food items are still in Djibouti. Funds were also made available to procure technical equipment for de-mining activities and to maintain CARE's logistic capability in case returnee assistance operations could begin.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

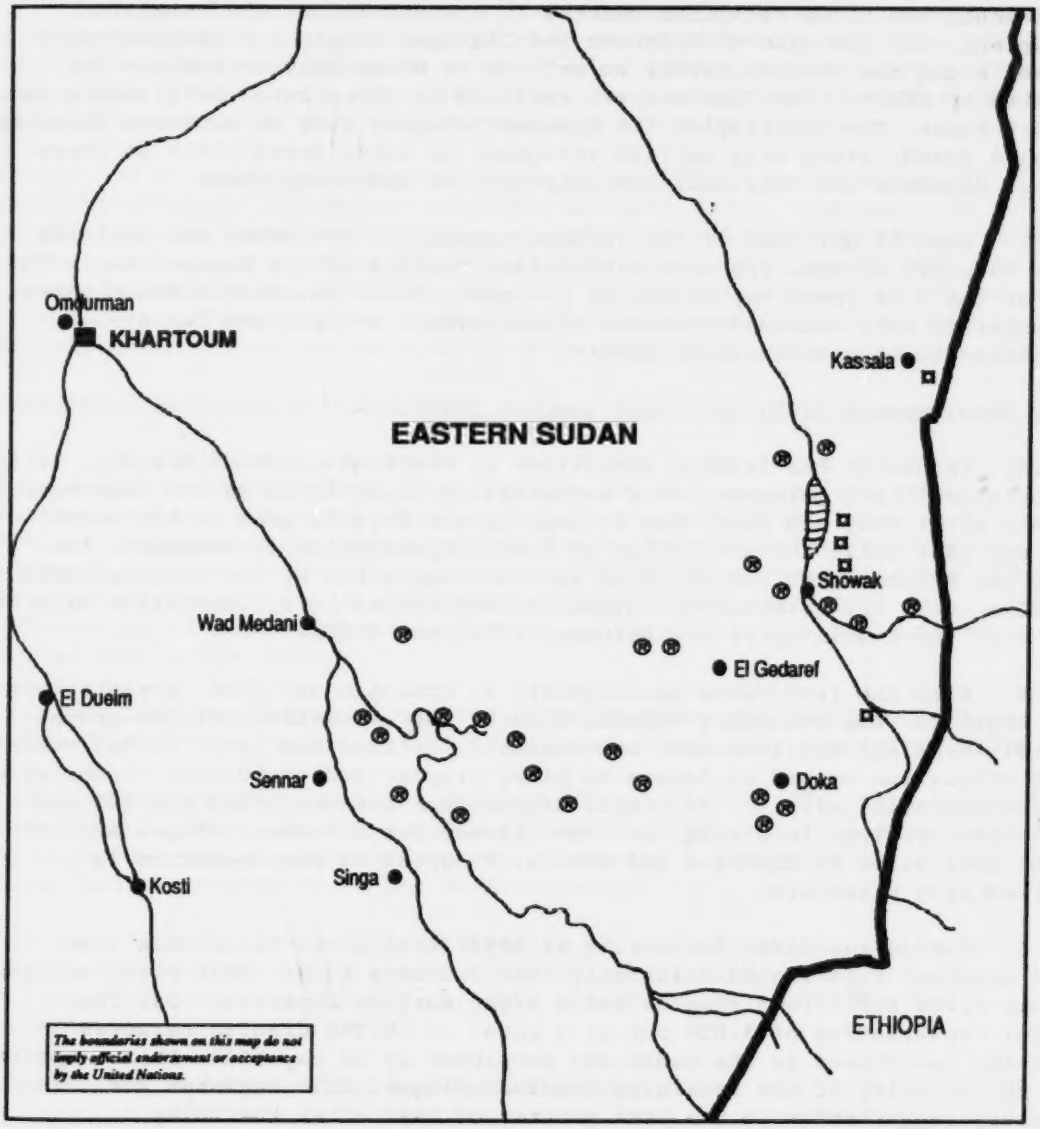
1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
3,448.5	892.4	608.4		Supplementary assistance for Ethiopian refugees in northwest Somalia	302.6
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
63.9	-				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
333.5	-				
	-				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
1,278.2	108.0	92.2		See Annexes I and II	
5,124.1	1,000.4	700.6	Sub-total (1)		302.6
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
	-	13,500.0	REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME		17,400.0
105.3			DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
224.1			Programme support and administration		
19.9	123.1		Junior Professional Officer		
2,682.6			HORN OF AFRICA		
3,031.9	123.1	13,500.0	Sub-total (2)		17,400.0
8,156.0	1,123.5	14,200.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		17,702.6

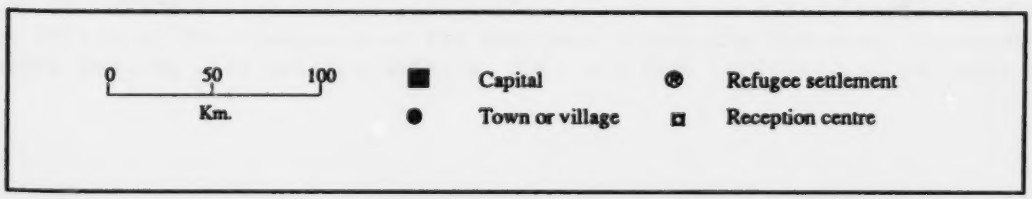
SUDAN

Area	2,505,813 sq. km
Estimated population	23,130,000 (mid. 87)
Population density	9.2 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	July-October (East) April-October (South)

SUDAN

Area	2,505,813 sq. km
Estimated population	23,130,000 (mid. 87)
Population density	9.2 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	July-October (East) April-October (South)





1.17 SUDAN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.17.1 By the end of 1991, 700,000 Ethiopians, 20,700 Chadians, 6,500 Ugandans and 2,000 Zairian refugees were reported to be in the Sudan. Of the 700,000 Ethiopians, some 370,000 were assisted by UNHCR in 20 rural settlements and three reception centres in eastern Sudan. The remaining Ethiopians, who are also of Eritrean and Tigrayan origin are spontaneously settled along the eastern border as well as in urban centres and are not assisted by UNHCR. The Chadians are assisted in three rural settlements in western Sudan. The majority of the Ugandan refugees live in southern Sudan but are also found, along with Zairian refugees, in urban areas. Both of these groups, Ugandans and Zairians, are self-settled and unassisted.

1.17.2 Some 76 per cent of the refugee population are women and children under 15 years of age. The most significant feature of the population is the size of the 5-14 years age group: 35 per cent. Those children without parents are absorbed into extended families within ethnic groups, and few are considered to be unaccompanied minors.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.17.3 In one of the largest operations of its kind in UNHCR history, 50,945 Ethiopian military personnel were successfully repatriated on 298 chartered flights after they had fled from Eritrea to the Kassala area in the Sudan. From May 1991 until the completion of their repatriation in November, the group was accommodated and assisted in four camp sites by one international and five local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in collaboration with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR.

1.17.4 With the favourable developments in Ethiopia and Chad, preparations were begun for the voluntary repatriation of the respective refugee groups. Several technical missions were undertaken to Eritrea and later in the year, a UNHCR office was opened in Asmara to plan, prepare and coordinate repatriation and reintegration efforts. Bilateral discussions between UNHCR and COR and tripartite meetings involving the Commissioner for Eritrean Refugee Affairs (CERA) took place in Khartoum and Asmara. Progress on the operation is reported upon elsewhere.

1.17.5 During the first two months of 1992, with UNHCR assistance some 2,709 Ugandans repatriated voluntariy from southern Sudan. This group was part of some 6,700 still remaining in Sudan after earlier repatriations. The initial repatriation of 3,000 out of a total of 20,000 Chadian refugees receiving assistance in the Sudan was completed by 20 May 1992. It is expected that the majority of the remaining Chadian refugees will register for voluntary repatriation in the last quarter of 1992 after the rainy

season/harvest. A census was carried out in June 1992 which showed that 14,500 Chadian refugees are currently living in three refugee camps in western Sudan.

1.17.6 Preparations have also been initiated by the UNHCR Offices in Khartoum and Bangui for the repatriation to Sudan of a group of 400 Sudanese refugees from the Central African Republic.

1.17.7 Significant changes in the official exchange rate (from 12 Sudanese pounds per US dollar, in the latter half of 1991, to 94 Sudanese pounds in January 1992 and 100 in May 1992) continued to have an important effect on the cost of assistance programmes, as prices of local products skyrocketed and pressure mounted to increase the salaries of implementing partners. Although important exchange-rate savings were obtained within the programmes, these were offset by steep rises in local costs, and salary increases for local staff of implementing partners decreed by the Government.

1.17.8 As a result of events in Ethiopia in 1991, a small number of Ethiopian refugees entered war-stricken southern Sudan, together with some 200,000 Sudanese refugees forcibly returned from refugee camps in the Gambella area as a result of violence in western Ethiopia. As a result, UNHCR decided to provide support for Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) activities in the area. Following recent advances by Sudanese Government troops in southern Sudan, OLS operations had to be temporarily suspended.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.17.9 Following the conclusion of a tripartite agreement and finalization of an overall rehabilitation plan for Eritrea, major organized voluntary repatriation movements are expected to take place from the Sudan to Eritrea in 1993. It is hoped that rehabilitation activities will follow a UNDP-led, coordinated approach involving concerned United Nations agencies and NGOs. Before the organized voluntary repatriation movements get under way, registration of those who have opted for voluntary return will have to be carried out in the Sudan.

1.17.10 The repatriation of other groups (Ugandans and Zairians in urban areas, Chadians in the West) will continue and should be completed during 1993.

1.17.11 Special programmes for refugee affected areas (RAA) focusing on the upgrading of water, education and health facilities are planned to ameliorate the environmental and infrastructural effects of a long-term refugee presence in the Sudan, especially in the eastern region.

1.17.12 Following the anticipated return of a major part of the Sudan's refugee populations, UNHCR's operations will have to be redefined. The changes will have to take into account the role and structure of UNHCR's main implementing partner(s).

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.17.13 UNHCR assistance to refugees in the Sudan is mainly implemented by the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), the Sudanese Government agency dealing with refugee affairs. NGOs are also implementing partners in

the programme, in particular in health, sanitation and supplementary feeding activities, the majority with at least partial funding from UNHCR under tripartite agreements (COR/NGO/UNHCR).

1.17.14 UNHCR maintains a Branch Office in Khartoum, Sub-Offices in Es Showak and Port Sudan and a Field Office in Gedaref. It is proposed to phase out the Sub-Office in El Geneina by September 1992, in view of the imminent repatriation of the majority of Chadian refugees in the west. UNHCR also monitors the situation of refugees remaining in Juba, through the office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the area.

1.17.15 Of the 67,000 metric tonnes of food assistance provided to refugees in the Sudan in 1991, 21,000 metric tonnes were provided by the World Food Programme (WFP), representing an approximate total cost of $ 6,141,490. Throughout the year, the food pipeline was satisfactory.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.17.16 Pending the voluntary repatriation of the Eritrean and Tigrayan refugees, care and maintenance programmes covering the total population at the reception centres have continued. During 1991 and early 1992, the programmes of assistance to Ethiopian refugees were reviewed carefully with the aim of adequately maintaining overall services to refugees, while at the same time concentrating efforts in key sectors such as food, water and health. The care and maintenance programme in the Sudan deals with a wide range of activities, including the distribution of basic food rations, maintenance and operation of vehicles, distribution of relief items, supplementary feeding programmes and the maintenance of water supply systems. Only a gradual phasing-out of assistance can be contemplated in 1993 as the anticipated voluntary repatriation programmes get under way. Thus, the proposed allocation for 1993 is somewhat reduced as compared with the revised 1992 allocation. The sectoral breakdown, excluding a total of $ 1.6 million in 1992 and $ 1.4 million in 1993 for internal transport, storage, and handling (ITSH) which is expected to be met by WFP, is as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Transport	413,860	470,500
Water	46,870	30,250
Sanitation	68,690	54,000
Health	455,830	419,620
Education	30,000	-
Agency operational support	387,850	148,630
Total	1,403,100	1,123,000

Local Settlement

1.17.17 The local settlement programme for Eritreans in the Sudan covers assistance to those refugees in the rural settlements and includes, apart from basic life-sustaining activities, self-reliance projects in education/vocational training, agriculture and livestock. Activities related to crop production (horticulture, distribution of seeds) and livestock (vaccination programmes) met with mixed success due to the harsh environment in the areas where the camps are located and the poor rains. Unfortunately, some of the refugees previously considered self-sufficient had to be included in feeding programmes during 1991.

1.17.18 The forestry project, started in 1986 to re-establish the productive areas in the Eastern region and hence contribute to the improvement of the natural environment, continued successfully in 1991. This type of activity is likely to be expanded in 1993, possibly under Special Programmes or by other agencies in response to UNHCR's "catalytic role", to compensate for the effects of long-term refugee presence after the repatriation of the Chadian and Ethiopian refugees.

1.17.19 The local settlement programme for Chadians in the three camps in western Sudan was implemented by COR while the Islamic African Relief Agency was responsible for implementing the health sector. UNHCR's Sub-Office in El Geneina was involved in the planning and organization of voluntary repatriation, which eventually took place on a limited scale in May 1992. The assistance programme in the West will be phased out in 1993 if the voluntary repatriation of the remaining caseload does indeed take place as planned.

1.17.20 Community services, education and vocational training programmes were maintained for refugees residing in Khartoum, Port Sudan and other urban centres in 1991. These activities involved Eritrean, Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees. All these programmes are being continued in 1992, particularly literacy classes, where 85 per cent of beneficiaries are women. As with care and maintenance assistance, the proposed 1993 appropriation is less than the revised 1992 allocation, based on the expectation that voluntary repatriation will reduce the number of beneficiaries to be assisted. The sectoral breakdown, excluding $ 675,700 in 1992 and $ 485,600 in 1993 for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) which is expected to be met by WFP, is as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Transport	322,730	189,290
Domestic needs	13,200	13,060
Water	215,960	210,920
Sanitation	137,170	131,180
Health	794,340	717,800
Shelter	32,200	23,200
Community services	58,740	48,130
Education	674,800	536,100
Crop production	7,750	4,280

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Livestock	16,340	14,350
Forestry	188,630	157,730
Income-generation	1,120	1,120
Legal assistance	106,370	106,350
Agency operational support	990,390	637,490
Project personnel	1,178,900	873,400
Total	4,738,640	3,664,400

Voluntary Repatriation

1.17.21 The voluntary repatriation of 2,709 Ugandan refugees was carried out at the beginning of 1992 by airlift from Juba in southern Sudan. UNHCR continues to assist the repatriation of small numbers of urban refugees, particularly Ugandans, and there are plans to extend similar assistance to Zairians.

1.17.22 After the voluntary repatriation of 3,000 refugees in May 1992, some 15,000 Chadians remain in the camps in western Sudan, of whom some 10,000 are expected to return after the rainy season in November/December 1992. Both repatriation operations have received financial support from the 1992 Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Resettlement

1.17.23 In 1991, 454 refugees were assisted to resettle in third countries.

Emergency Fund

1.17.24 As a result of the change of Government in Ethiopia in mid-1991, an estimated 52,000 Ethiopian soldiers fled from Eritrea into eastern Sudan in May 1991. An emergency task force comprising the Government of Sudan, UNHCR and NGOs was established to ensure protection and provide emergency assistance to this group in the Sudan. Between July and November 1991, 50,945 people were successfully airlifted from Kassala to Addis Ababa and other regional destinations in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with funding provided under Special Programmes.

Programme Support and Administration

1.17.25 In 1991, obligations for Programme Support and Administration (PSA) were less than the revised allocation. This was due to savings on travel, general operating expenses and purchases of furniture and equipment. The revised 1992 allocation has been reduced when compared to the initial estimates due to the closure of the sub-office in El Geneina scheduled for September 1992 and a more favourable rate of exchange for costs budgeted in local currency. For 1993, the proposed PSA allocation is very slightly reduced in relation to the revised 1992 figure.

1.17.26 The actual 1991 disbursements for Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) were lower than the revised allocation as again significant savings were made in general operating expenses and purchases of equipment. In 1992, the revised estimates are less than the initial amount planned, also due to the closure of Sub-Office El Geneina, vacant posts in various offices and exchange-rate savings. The proposed 1993 allocation is lower than the revised 1992 level because several posts will be discontinued in 1993 in anticipation of the repatriation of Eritrean refugees from eastern Sudan.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.17.27 During 1991, 145 scholarships were awarded to Ethiopian and Ugandan beneficiaries at eight universities in Khartoum and one in Gezira. Of the candidates, 44 were new arrivals. The students assisted were between 18 and 25 years of age and 30 per cent were female. The revised allocation for 1992 and initial allocation for 1993 foresees scholarships to 152 university students.

Other Trust Funds

1.17.28 The Refugee Affected Area project (RAA), a multi-year refugee-related development project financed by the German Government, is continuing, with the overall objective of rehabilitating and expanding structures and facilities in the health, education and water sectors in areas of Eastern Sudan with a high concentration of spontaneously settled refugees. The implementation of the first phase was completed in late 1991. The second phase, starting in 1992 and expected to take two years, will be implemented on the basis of proposals from the Branch Office as well as on the findings of the Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ) and Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk (THW). This phase will be based on the utilization of capacity created in the first phase and will focus on the construction of one intermediate school and the rehabilitation of existing water works in Showak and Mafaza.

1.17.29 In addition to food provided by WFP, 41,000 metric tonnes of food worth some $ 8.1 million were provided directly through UNHCR. Trucks and warehouses, valued at $ 3.2 million, were also provided through in-kind contributions.

1.17.30 UNHCR cooperated with the World Bank in the preparation of an agricultural development project in South Kassala for small farmers (SKAF), including refugees in the settlements and unassisted refugees. As UNHCR was unable to obtain the necessary funds, implementation of the project was revised to cover nationals only.

Special Programme for the Horn of Africa

1.17.31 UNHCR contributed $ 1,365,400 to Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) in 1991 for assistance to Sudanese returnees and Ethiopian refugees in Nasir,

southern Sudan. In 1991, UNHCR also deployed a Protection Officer, Logistics Officer and a Nutritionist in the Nasir area, in addition to a Nairobi-based Liaison Officer.

1.17.32 Expenditure relating to the successful airlifting home of the 50,945 former Ethiopian soldiers from Kassala was provided under this special programme. This airlift, already a challenging logistics task, was made even more difficult by the harsh and isolated conditions in Kassala. The completion of the operation was a major achievement due to the effort and dedication on the part of all involved.

1.17.33 Preparations for the operation to repatriate up to 250,000 Eritreans have started in 1992. Progress on this is reported upon in section 1.0 under Regional Special Programmes.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SUDAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral assistance for Ethiopian refugees	
4,834.7	1,984.9	1,403.1		in reception centres in Eastern Sudan	1,123.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
195.2	163.6	1,091.8 c/		Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriation	94.9
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Multi-sectoral assistance for various refugee settlements in different regions, including	
9,342.4 a/	6,390.6	4,738.6		assistance towards self-reliance for urban refugees	3,664.4
			RESETTLEMENT	Travel and related costs for resettlement in	
119.4 b/	62.9	42.9		third countries	40.1
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
2,350.4	1,807.9	1,663.0		See Annexes I and II	1,624.3
4,071.3			EMERGENCY FUND		
20,913.4	10,409.9	8,939.4	Sub-total (1)		6,546.7
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
245.4	245.0	135.5	152 university scholarships		84.4
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
11,241.2		617.0	Extra-budgetary Food		
	-		Programme support and administration		
442.9	260.0	280.5	Junior Professional Officer		280.5
10,152.9			HORN OF AFRICA		
	2,000.0		WORLD BANK - South Kassala		
22,082.4	2,505.0	1,033.0	Sub-total (2)		364.9
42,995.8	12,914.9	9,972.4	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		6,911.6

a/ Of which US$ 7,310 incurred against overall allocation
b/ Of which US$ 15,631 incurred against overall allocation
c/ Of which us$ 820,800 allocated from overall allocation

1.18 SWAZILAND

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.18.1 According to Government figures, Swaziland hosted 49,569 refugees at the end of December 1991. These refugees were composed of 41,977 Mozambicans, 7,506 South Africans and 86 persons of other nationalities.

1.18.2 Some 15,485 Mozambican refugees (3,097 families), all of rural background, were located at the Malindza Reception Centre (8,480) and Ndzevane Refugee Settlement (7,005) where they received care and maintenance assistance. Some 52 per cent of this assisted caseload are women and 48 per cent are men. The age structure shows that 22 per cent are under five years old, 30 per cent between five and 14 years old and 48 per cent older than 15 years. The remaining Mozambicans were spontaneously settled along the border with Mozambique and received only limited assistance in the health care sector.

1.18.3 A group of some 7,300 rural South African refugees who are also living at the Ndzevane Refugee Settlement and who have achieved self-sufficiency nevertheless continue to benefit from some of the services given to Mozambican refugees. The other South African refugees are living in urban areas.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.18.4 Movement of Mozambican refugees from the border areas to Malindza Reception Centre was initiated during 1990. However, the number of refugees who moved (1,200) was far less than the 10,000 anticipated. The movement by the Government of some 3,500 refugees from the Maphungwane hills to Malindza did not take place as planned. These movements are now expected to take place during 1992.

1.18.5 The drought being experienced throughout the region brings with it operational problems in the areas of food, logistics, and water supply and threatens to disrupt the self-sufficiency efforts of the refugees, both in settlements and elsewhere.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.18.6 Preparing refugees in Swaziland for eventual voluntary repatriation and increasing their ability to achieve self-sufficiency through assistance in education, vocational training and income-generation will remain the programme priority. A contingency plan for the mass voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees is also being prepared which is to be implemented when conditions in Mozambique permit.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.18.7 The Task Force on Refugees, which includes all organizations dealing with refugee matters, continues to establish overall policy guidelines for the refugee programme in Swaziland. The Government coordinates assistance activities through a system of tripartite committees for various sectors which includes UNHCR and the concerned non-governmental organization (NGO). CARITAS (Swaziland) implements assistance at the Malindza Reception Centre while the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is responsible for assistance at the Ndzevane Refugee Settlement.

1.18.8 In 1991, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided 3,100 metric tonnes of basic food and is providing basic and complementary food during 1992. In late 1990, the European Community (EC) donated funds for the purchase of 170 metric tonnes of sugar which is expected to cover the period up to October 1992. The World University Service Canada (WUSC) implements educational assistance. Other NGOs involved in assistance to refugees include Bophalali Swaziland, the Swaziland Red Cross Society, Goal Ireland, Save the Children Fund Swaziland, the Mennonite Central Committee and World Vision International.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.18.9 Care and maintenance assistance continues to be accorded to the 15,485 Mozambican refugees at Malindza Reception Centre and Ndzevane Refugee Settlement. The expansion of Malindza Reception Centre was completed during 1991 and it now has the capacity to accommodate about 16,000 persons. Registration procedures at Malindza have been put in place and are operating smoothly. Ndzevane Refugee Settlement continues to be congested as a result of unequal land distribution resulting from the earlier arrival of ethnic Swazi refugees from South Africa. Efforts to find more land have failed and, as a result, the settlement does not admit new Mozambican refugee arrivals, except for family reunion cases.

1.18.10 The programme allocation for 1992 and the proposed appropriation for 1993 are budgeted so as to maintain acceptable standards for refugees at Malindza and Ndzevane in the sectors of health care, nutrition, shelter, water supply, education, agroforestry and vocational training. Provision has also been made, as in 1991, to assist some 375 destitute urban refugees with care and maintenance pending durable solutions.

1.18.11 In addition to the approved appropriation for the care and maintenance programme, it is expected that WFP will contribute $ 125,300 to cover internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of food commodities in 1992. An amount of $ 137,500 is forecast for 1993.

Local Settlement

1.18.12 In 1991, UNHCR assisted some 1,127 refugees pupils at Ndzevane primary school and 2,133 at Malindza primary school. Some 210 other refugees received scholarships to attend lower secondary education while 27 refugees,

including seven handicapped Mozambicans, received post-primary vocational training. Twenty skilled and unskilled urban refugee adults also received assistance in establishing small businesses.

Resettlement

1.18.13 Two Ugandans and one Sudanese were resettled in third countries in 1991. During 1992, efforts will continue to facilitate the resettlement of eligible refugees residing in Swaziland. In 1992, provision has been made for 50 persons while the 1993 requirements will be covered through the Headquarters' Overall Allocation.

Programme Support and Administration

1.18.14 Obligations in 1991 under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) were somewhat above the 1991 revised estimates due to some unexpected expenditure for the general operation of the UNHCR office. Also, extra expenditure was incurred on travel for training of office staff. Since these additional activities will not be repeated in 1992 and 1993, the revised 1992 estimates and the proposed 1993 allocation have been adjusted accordingly.

1.18.15 The 1991 obligations under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) follow the pattern of PSA. The revised 1992 estimates, however, show an increase which takes account of the extension of one local staff post throughout 1993. Otherwise, the 1993 projection has decreased because of an anticipated reduction of general administrative expenditures of the office.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.18.16 During the 1991-1992 academic year, 17 scholarships were awarded to students who enjoy refugee status either in Swaziland or in other African countries, to attend university-level education in Swaziland. UNHCR also proposes to assist 17 students during the 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 academic years.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.18.17 By the end of May 1992, 66 South African refugees had registered for voluntary repatriation. A total of 21 persons had actually departed by that date assisted by UNHCR under the Special Programme for the South African Repatriation Operation. An allocation has been made to cover the registration, pre-departure and travel expenses in Swaziland related to the repatriation. Further details are provided in section 1.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

Other Trust Funds

1.18.18 An amount of $ 68,000 was made available by the EC in late 1990 for the local procurement of sugar for refugees in Swaziland. This allocation was for the purchase of 170 metric tonnes of sugar which is expected to meet refugee needs up to October 1992.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND

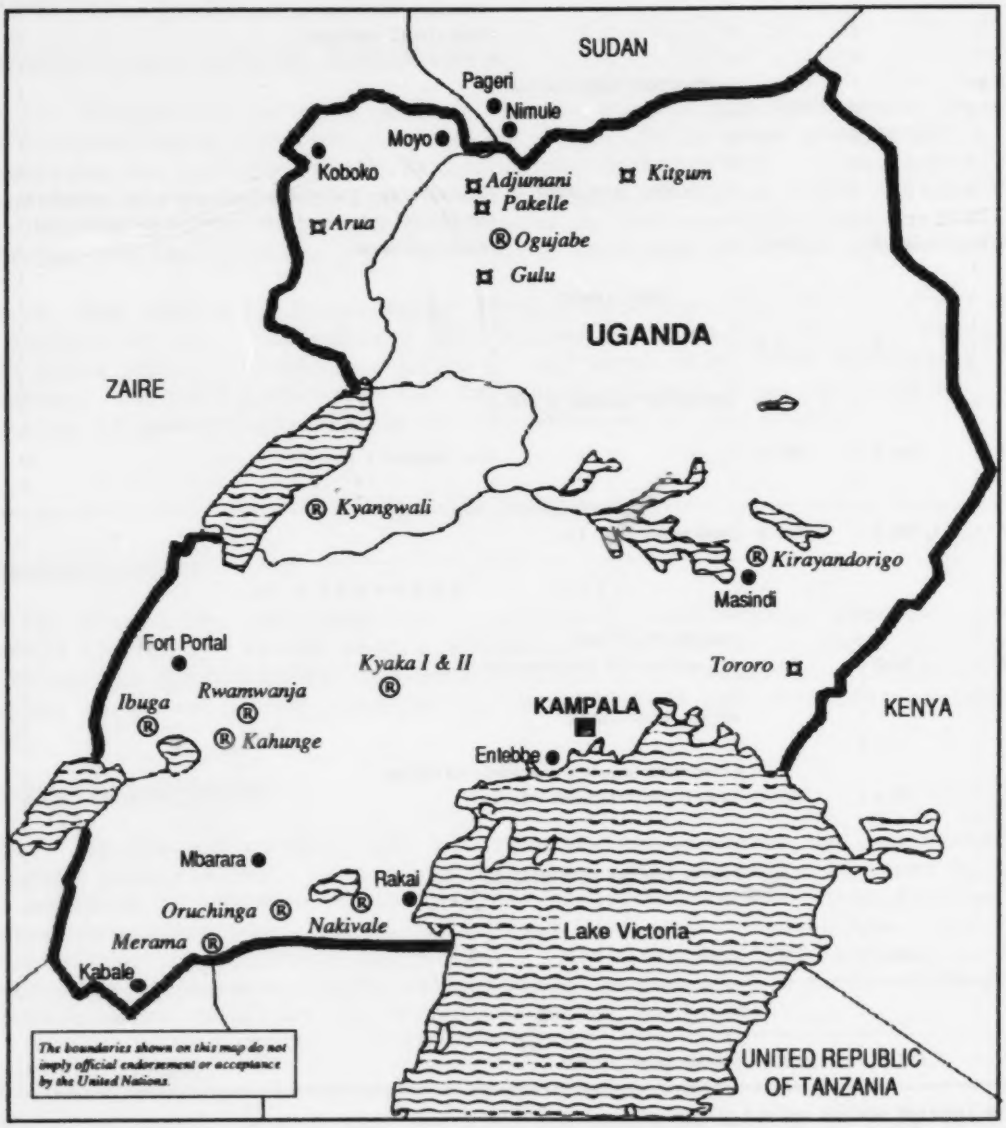
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
1,259.3	1,241.3	1,218.2	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral assistance to urban refugees and to refugees of Malindza reception center and Ndzevane settlement, Supplementary aid to individual refugees	1,188.8
1.7 a/	-		VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
279.4 b/	245.2	279.0	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Counselling, assistance to primary and secondary education and vocational training for urban and rural refugees	279.0
121.4 c/	5.8	5.8	RESETTLEMENT		
320.9	306.5	303.9	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	See Annexes I and II	312.0
1,982.7	1,798.8	1,806.9	Sub-total (1)		1,779.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
54.2	54.2	54.2	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 17 university scholarships		54.2
68.6	30.0	45.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Programme support and Administration Junior Professional Officer		45.0
14.4			SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION		
137.2	84.2	99.2	Sub-total (2)		99.2
2,119.9	1,883.0	1,906.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		1,879.0

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation
b/ Of which US$ 4,004 incurred against overall allocation
c/ Of which US$ 119,351 incurred against overall allocation

UGANDA

Area	236,026 sq. km
Estimated population	16,600,000 (mid. 87)
Population density	70.3 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	February/March-October/November



1.19 UGANDA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.19.1 At 31 December 1991, Uganda hosted a refugee population of some 162,521 comprised of 84,010 Rwandese, 77,142 Sudanese, 624 Zairians, 597 Somalis and 148 refugees of other nationalities. In addition, the Government estimated that there were 50,000 unassisted refugees in Uganda.

1.19.2 In the eight refugee settlements in south-west Uganda, there are 74,372 Tutsi Rwandese refugees who crossed into Uganda many years ago, 740 Sudanese and 550 Zairians. A further influx of 8,454 Rwandese arrived in 1990 and these refugees are currently accommodated in a transit camp in Nakivale. In East Moyo District, in north-west Uganda, and in Kiryandongo, in Masindi District, there are 76,402 Sudanese refugees, of whom 27,322 are accommodated in 12 camps in East Moyo, 6,500 in Kiryandongo and 42,500 are in transit centres in East Moyo. In Kampala and its environs there are 2,003 urban refugees of various nationalities.

1.19.3 In 1991, the overall refugee population in Uganda increased by 14 per cent over the 1990 figures, due mainly to a continued influx of Sudanese, Rwandese and Somalis. The percentage increase could have been higher had it not been for some 840 Zairians and refugees from other countries spontaneously returning to their countries of origin.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.19.4 In March 1992, following civil disturbances in Zaire, 17,159 Zairian refugees crossed into Uganda through Bundibugyo and Kasese. An allocation was made available from the Emergency Fund to meet the immediate needs of these new arrivals pending their transfer to a refugee settlement.

1.19.5 In addition to the continuing assistance in settlements and transit centres provided for refugees, 2,706 Ugandan returnees from Juba in south Sudan arrived in January and February 1992 and have been assisted to reintegrate.

1.19.6 In north-west Uganda, a small number of Sudanese refugees continue to arrive. In view of this and the ongoing insecurity and instability in southern Sudan, UNHCR has pre-positioned relief items in Uganda to respond to possible emergency needs and has developed contingency plans for refugee influxes.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.19.7 The programme of assistance to Rwandese refugees in the old settlements in south-west Uganda will continue to focus on the completion of infrastructural development with a view to integrating the services available

in the settlements into the national system. The Rwandese refugees who arrived in late 1990 have been sheltered temporarily in a transit camp within the Nakivale settlement in Mbarara district. The future of the new refugee population, as well as the full integration of the old group, will depend on the Government's decision whether to accept refugees for local integration or to promote their voluntary repatriation, and on the outcome of the ongoing regional negotiations on the fate of Rwandese refugees as foreseen in the Dar-es-salaam Declaration of 19 February 1991.

1.19.8 Durable solutions for Sudanese refugees in Uganda remain at the stage of temporary local integration pending either voluntary repatriation or full integration, depending on the outcome of events in their country of origin. Assistance measures for the Sudanese refugees in East Moyo and Kiryandongo will continue to be twofold: to focus on self-reliance activities for those who acquire agricultural land, and to pursue with the Government the need for a decision to allocate land for a camp site with adequate agricultural land for the 42,500 Sudanese refugees who are still sheltered temporarily in transit centres. The Government has indicated that a site in Rigbo, near Rhino camp, in Arua district, will be made available for the establishment of camps to which the refugees in the transit centres can be transferred.

1.19.9 Similarly, the settlement of the newly arrived Zairian refugees will be given high priority. This will entail discussions with the Government on the possibility of moving these refugees to existing empty camps in south-west Uganda.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.19.10 The Ministry of Local Government is responsible for the coordination of all activities for refugees, as well as for establishing linkages with other Government ministries or organizations on matters pertaining to refugee affairs. In addition, the Ministry of Local Government directly implements refugee programmes in the south-west settlements. At the Nakivale transit centre, the Uganda Social Services and Counselling Centre (USSCC), a local non-governmental agency (NGO), implements the assistance programme for the Rwandese refugees. MSF/Switzerland and MSF/Holland assist in the health and sanitation sectors in the camps in East Moyo and Kiryandongo, respectively. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) administers the reception centre in Bundibugyo while MSF/France implements the health sector.

1.19.11 It has been extremely difficult to identify agencies willing to implement the programme of assistance to the Sudanese refugees in East Moyo and Kiryandongo. Recently, however, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the German Red Cross with a view to entrusting to them the implementation of the assistance programme in the East Moyo refugee settlements as well as the proposed new settlement north of Rhino camp, in the Arua District. Furthermore, a letter of intent was signed with Inter-Aid to take over from MSF/Holland the implementation of the health sector in Kiryandongo.

1.19.12 In 1991, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided 11,524 metric tonnes of basic food for refugees in Uganda. In 1992, WFP will provide 16,365 metric tonnes of food valued at $ 3,769,352.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.19.13 Assistance in the form of subsistence allowances, accommodation, health, transport allowances and conselling was provided to 1,700 urban asylum-seekers in 1991. In 1992, the allocation has been increased to provide assistance to an additional 300 asylum-seekers, with the total number assisted now at 2,000. The same level of assistance as in 1992 is expected in 1993.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.19.14 In view of the continued fighting in southern Sudan, immediate repatriation for the Sudanese in Uganda is not a viable option. Repatriation of the Rwandese refugees in Uganda is dependent on the ongoing regional negotiations on the future of Rwandese refugees as foreseen in the Dar-es-salaam Declaration. On the other hand, an improvement in the security situation in Uganda has enabled 2,706 Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan to return in January and February 1992. An allocation of $ 184,000 was made available from the Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to meet the cost of transporting the returnees to their areas of origin as well as procure tools and seeds.

Local Settlement

1.19.15 The consolidation of infractructure in the old camps in south-west Uganda continued in 1991. The Rwandese refugees temporarily sheltered in Nakivale transit camp and the Sudanese refugees in East Moyo and Kiryadongo camps continued to receive multi-sectoral assistance towards meeting their basic needs. The non-availability of land, particularly in East Moyo, which obliged 42,500 Sudanese refugees to continue living in transit centres, was a major obstacle to these refugees attaining self-sufficiency. In 1991, 28 boreholes were drilled in the camps for Sudanese refugees, using a drilling rig and support trucks provided by the Government of Uganda through the Water Development Department. Out of the two dispensaries planned for construction, the one in Agojo camp was completed, whereas the one planned for Alere camp was not constructed due to the lack of a decision by the district and central health authorities on the design and size of the dispensary. A total of 15 km of access roads leading to the settlements was constructed using a grader provided by the Government of Uganda.

1.19.16 In 1992, emphasis is being placed on obtaining land to accommodate and provide adequate agricultural plots to the 42,500 Sudanese, 8,454 Rwandese and 17,159 Zairian refugees temporarily living in the transit camps. The Government has indicated that land will be made available near Rhino Camp for the Sudanese refugees. An early decision by the Government to allocate the land is expected, which should enable the transfer of the refugees to commence in the second half of 1992. Thus, the increase in the 1992 budgetary allocation is mainly due to the anticipated transfer of refugees and the consequent establishment of infrastructure in the proposed camp site, including additional boreholes, access-road construction, and another 30 classrooms for the proposed refugee camp site in Rigbo.

1.19.17 The programme of assistance to Sudanese refugees will, in 1993, focus on expanding income-generating activities to include fishing, handicraft production through women's groups and bee-keeping. The establishment of camp infrastructure at the new site at Rigbo due to start in 1992 will be continued in 1993, with the construction of additional classrooms, health units, access roads and the procurement and installation of grinding mills. The programme of assistance to Rwandese refugees in south-west Uganda will focus on the consolidation of camp infrastructure with a view to eventually integrating the services available in the settlements into the national system. The revised 1992 and initial 1993 allocations do not include $ 1,248,400 and $ 1,200,000 respectively, for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) expected to be met by WFP.

1.19.18 The sectoral breakdown of the appropriation for 1992 and the proposed budget for 1993 is as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Food	131,865	46,465
Transport	623,475	543,915
Domestic needs	261,415	288,400
Water	235,570	202,990
Sanitation	23,960	20,650
Health	491,475	380,640
Shelter	163,030	121,280
Education	287,080	229,260
Crop production	246,430	265,400
Livestock	-	6,090
Fisheries	4,570	26,090
Forestry	16,750	25,555
Income-generation	2,630	28,435
Legal assistance	8,845	10,160
Agency operational support	193,805	393,970
Project personnel	360,400	340,100
Total	3,051,300	2,929,400

Programme Support and Administration

1.19.19 The actual 1991 Programme Support and Administration (PSA) expenditure was greater than the revised estimate due to unforeseen increases in common staff costs related to special allowances for mobility, hardship and education. For 1992, the revised allocation is below the initial estimate due to reduced requirements for general operating expenditures. The 1993 proposed PSA allocation is at a level slightly higher than the revised 1992 level.

1.19.20 The 1991 obligations for Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) were lower than the revised allocation, as a result of economies in travel, general operating expenses and the purchase of equipment and furniture. In 1992,

there has been a small increase in the revised allocation, as compared to the initial estimate. The PPE allocation proposed for 1993 is, however, less than the revised 1992 figure, as purchase of new equipment will not be needed.

Emergency Fund

1.19.21 In response to the influx of Zairian refugees into Bundibugyo district in March 1992, an allocation of $ 756,481 was made from the Emergency Fund. This allocation provides for the procurement of shelter materials and domestic items, the provision of health and nutrition coverage, and water supply through trucking. It also includes the procurement of basic food for an initial four months, until WFP allocates food to this group.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.19.22 Scholarship assistance to 108 refugees at the university and post-secondary vocational levels was provided in 1991. In 1992 assistance will be provided to 188 students and in 1993 to 135 students.

Other Trust Funds

1.19.23 The fighting in southern Sudan and civil disturbances in Zaire necessitated the stockpiling of relief items in anticipation of a major influx. An earmarked donation was received for the procurement and stockpiling of non-food relief items to cater for a potential influx of 20,000 refugees.

Special Programme for South African Repatriation

1.19.24 By the end of May 1992, 225 out of the 295 registered South African refugees in Uganda were assisted by UNHCR to repatriate voluntarily to their home country under the South African Repatriation Operation. An allocation was made available to meet registration and pre-departure expenses in Uganda. Travel costs were covered under a separate agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

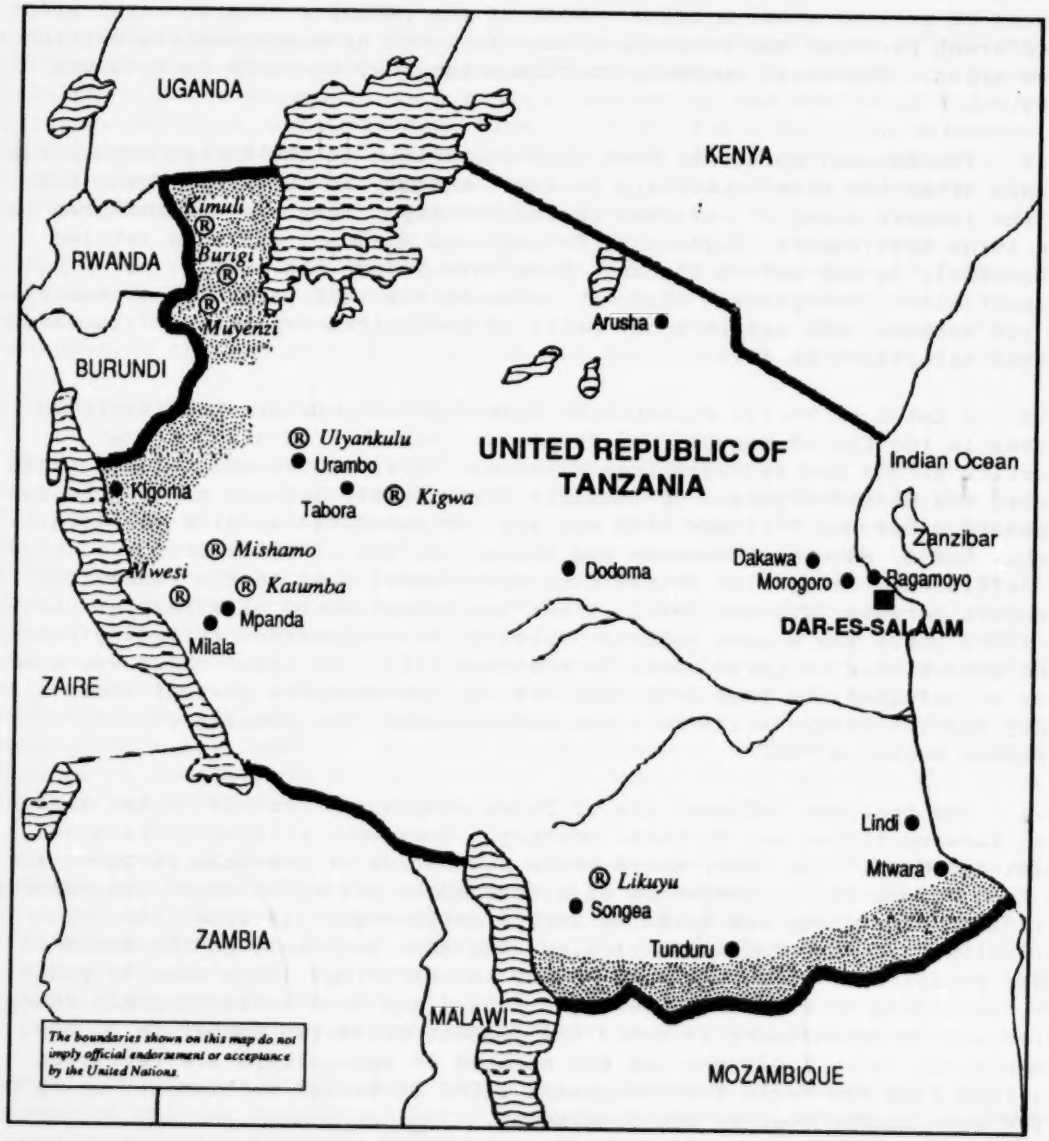
1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
95.4	71.0	171.5		Care and maintenace assistance for urban refugees	170.8
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
2.9 a/	-	184.0 b/			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT	Assistance towards rural self reliance for Rwandese, Sudanese and Zairean refugees in various settlements	
3,104.5	1,994.1	3,051.3			2,929.4
	-				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
708.6	681.9	582.7		See Annexes I and II	593.5
			EMERGENCY FUND		
		756.5			
3,911.4	2,747.0	4,746.0	Sub-total (1)		3,693.7
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
20.4	23.5	23.5	88 university scholarships		28.6
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
814.3			Programme support and administration		
47.8	46.0	45.0	Junior Professional Officer		45.0
1.2			SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION		
883.7	69.5	68.5	Sub-total (2)		73.6
4,795.1	2,816.5	4,814.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		3,767.3

a/ Obligation incurred against the overall allocation

b/ Allocated from overall allocation

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Area	945,087 sq. km
Estimated population	23,220,000 (mid. 87)
Population density	24.6 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	November/December-March/April



1.20 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.20.1 The United Republic of Tanzania hosted a refugee population of 288,103 persons at 31 December 1991, comprising 148,703 Barundi refugees, 72,190 Mozambicans, 50,000 Rwandese, 15,960 Zairians, 1,000 Somalis and 250 refugees of various other origins. Most of the refugees live in rural areas in different parts of the country, either in camps or spontaneously settled in border areas. The total number of refugees assisted by UNHCR in 1991 was 16,999.

1.20.2 The Barundi refugees, most of whom arrived in the United Republic of Tanzania after the armed conflicts in their country in 1972, are Hutus and form the largest group of refugees in the country. They are accommodated in three large settlements, Ulyankulu, Katumba and Mishamo, and some settled spontaneously in and around Kigoma. They have become not only self-sufficient, but produce most of the maize for that part of the country. Only 210 Barundi refugees in other parts of the United Republic of Tanzania received assistance in 1991.

1.20.3 A total of 15,190 Mozambicans forms the largest group of assisted refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. But this is still a low proportion of the entire Mozambican caseload. Over 50,000 Mozambicans began entering the United Republic of Tanzania during their country's struggle for independence between 1964 and 1975 and were accommodated in five villages, Rutamba, Lundo, Muhukuru, Matekwe and Mputa. As the refugees became self-sufficient, these five settlements were handed over to the Tanzanian Government between 1972 and 1975. After the independence of Mozambique in June 1975, there was a mass voluntary repatriation operation returning some 20,000 Mozambicans to their homes by November 1976. In 1988, there was a new influx of refugees who fled from civil war in the northern part of their country and the Likuyu settlement was established. The phasing out of assistance began in 1992.

1.20.4 The Rwandese refugees are of Tutsi origin and arrived in the early 1960s, fleeing tribal war in their country. They were settled at Karagwe, Muyenzi and Mwesi. In 1983, there was a new influx of Rwandese refugees who came from Uganda as a consequence of a Government policy to expel the Rwandese and in 1985 this group was moved to Burigi settlement. In 1980, the opportunity to become Tanzanian citizens was made available to the Rwandese refugee population, which was some 36,000 at that time. More than 10 years later, according to the last Government census and to a socio-economic study carried out by consultants in 1991, the present estimated number is 50,000. Of this total, only 1,049 who are not engaged in agriculture are receiving basic food from the World Food Programme (WFP) in Burigi settlement, which has not yet been handed over to the Government.

1.20.5 Somali asylum-seekers began to enter the United Republic of Tanzania in 1989. In the latter part of 1991 and early 1992 there was a new influx of about 1,000. It has now been recommended, but not yet endorsed by the Government, that they be granted asylum under the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention. This would mean that they would not have access to gainful employment. Furthermore, the majority wishes to remain in or around Dar-es-Salaam, which is against Government policy, so their situation remains precarious. Although only 380 were receiving UNHCR assistance at the end of 1991, it is expected that the number will continue to increase throughout 1992 and even 1993. Most of them arrive destitute and many are women heads of family.

1.20.6 Some 200 refugees of various origins are accommodated at the Kigwa settlement which was established in 1972, originally for Ugandans. Since 1988-1989, it has been used as a transit centre and has sheltered Malawians, Ugandans, Zairians and dissidents from South African liberation movements. The population in this settlement has decreased mainly due to voluntary repatriation; those remaining are pursuing productive activities on land allotted to them and in the community workshops.

1.20.7 The overall refugee population in the United Republic of Tanzania increased in 1991 by 7.96 per cent, mainly due to a revised estimate of numbers of Rwandese refugees and the influx of Somalis. The demographic breakdown of the assisted caseload was not available at the time of reporting.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.20.8 At the beginning of 1991, a Regional Conference was held in Dar-es-Salaam on the Rwandese refugee problem which culminated in the signing of a Declaration on 19 February 1991 by the Governments of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. In this Declaration, the six countries concerned expressed their willingness to find a durable solution to the 30-year-old problem of Rwandese refugees and entrusted the task of drawing up a Plan of Action to the OAU and UNHCR. Within this framework, a technical mission visited the United Republic of Tanzania during the last quarter of 1991, leading to the identification of local integration/development projects for those who choose to remain. This survey revealed that less than 10 per cent of the Rwandese refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania showed an interest in repatriation and that the majority would probably opt for naturalization.

1.20.9 In August 1991, a Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, and UNHCR, was signed in Dar-es-Salaam formally establishing a Working Group for the promotion of durable solutions for Burundi refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. In this context, priority was given to re-opening the UNHCR Sub-Office in Kigoma to facilitate preparatory activities for a mass voluntary operation from the three settlements and to monitor spontaneous departures from Kigoma.

1.20.10 In view of the present negotiations between the Government of Mozambique and the opposition party Resistência Nacional Mozambicana (RENAMO), it can be expected that the Mozambican refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania will wish to return to their country in the not too distant future.

A meeting was held in Maputo recently to discuss preparatory activities and establish an overall operations plan.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.20.11 The Sub-Office in Kigoma should be well established and the registration of Barundi refugees in the three settlements completed before the end of 1992. Consequently organized voluntary repatriation movements to Burundi can begin at the end of this year and be completed in 1993.

1.20.12 The phasing-out of assistance to Mozambican refugees which began in 1992 should draw to an end in 1993 and the Likuyu settlement can be handed over to the Government. It is hoped that the situation in areas of return in Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces of Mozambique will be such that voluntary repatriation can take place.

1.20.13 Rwandese refugees who do not wish to be repatriated will be able to become Tanzanian citizens through naturalization from 1992. Those who wish to remain as foreigners of Rwandese nationality should be integrated definitively in 1993, according to the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.20.14 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the Government agency responsible for refugee matters and acts as a coordinating body, whereas implementation of UNHCR projects is carried out by TAMOFA (Tanzania/Mozambique Friendship Association) and TCRS (Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service) in Likuyu settlement and by CCT (Christian Council of Tanzania) in Kigwa settlement and for urban refugees in Dar-es-Salaam. The World Food Programme (WFP) has provided 2,470 metric tonnes of basic food worth $ 566,000.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.20.15 The 1991 allocation for South Africans was not used due to the voluntary repatriation operation. Part of the 1992 allocation has been used to provide subsistence aid for those South Africans who have been registered for voluntary repatriation but no longer receive African National Congress (ANC) support.

1.20.16 The funds allocated for assistance to urban refugees in 1991 were sufficient to provide subsistence allowances for only 445 refugees of various origins. Due to the new influx of Somali asylum-seekers towards the end of the year, funds have been provided to assist 625 refugees in 1992. In 1993, the proposed allocation has been increased to include activities at Kigwa which have been merged into care and maintenance.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.20.17 During 1991 the number of candidates for voluntary repatriation substantially increased and the project was expanded to provide travel and related costs for 200 refugees. In 1992, an amount of $ 4,000 has been provided for 65 persons. The 1993 requirements will be met from a Headquarters-administered project.

1.20.18 Preparatory steps are being taken, such as registration in the settlements, for the repatriation of Barundi refugees with funds from the 1992 Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. The results of this exercise will provide the numbers of candidates who wish to return. This will lead to an appeal and the establishment of new projects for 1992 and 1993. At the same time, contingency planning has taken place for the eventual repatriation of Mozambican refugees.

Local Settlement

1.20.19 In 1991, crop production in the Kigwa settlement was successful, which is a step in the right direction towards the self-sufficiency of this community. It is expected that only 50 new arrivals will be sent to Kigwa in 1992. The allocation for this assistance has therefore been decreased slightly, and in 1993 will be merged with care and maintenance.

1.20.20 During 1991, planned construction at the Likuyu settlement for Mozambican refugees was held up due to problems encountered in brick production. These problems were overcome in 1992 and, although delays have occurred, construction has continued and should be completed by the end of the year. Provision of basic food is gradually being phased out for Mozambicans and only small quantities of food for those in need will be provided in 1992. It is expected that WFP will contribute an additional $ 12,600 to the allocation for the local settlement programme, to cover internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of food commodities in 1992. In 1993, no food will be provided but other assistance will be continued to maintain the activities of the settlement pending repatriation and the eventual hand-over of the settlement to the Government.

Resettlement

1.20.21 In 1991, the total number of departures from the United Republic of Tanzania for resettlement under the country project was 18, broken down as follows: three Barundi refugees were resettled in Canada at no cost to UNHCR, 10 Kenyans went to Norway, four Zairians to Spain and one Ethiopian refugee was resettled in Denmark. The 1992 and 1993 requirements will be met from a Headquarters-administered project.

Programme Support and Administration

1.20.22 Over-expenditure under staff costs was compensated by economies under general operating expenses and resulted, in 1991, in net savings under Programme Support and Administration (PSA). Savings were also made under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), mainly with regard to the purchase of equipment.

1.20.23 The 1992 revised estimates show a decrease reflecting a smaller provision than originally planned for travel and general operating expenses. The same items are, however, to be increased in 1993.

1.20.24 Under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE), there is a substantial increase in 1992 as a result of the reopening of the office in Kigoma in July 1992. Though great efforts have been made to transfer everything possible from Songea Field Office (to be closed as planned by the end of June 1992), additional expenditure to re-establish Kigoma Field Office is unavoidable.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.20.25 For the academic year 1991-1992, funds were provided for 19 scholarships for refugee students. For 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 there will be one additional student receiving a scholarship, making 20 in all.

South Africa Voluntary Repatriation Operation

1.20.26 At the end of 1991 and the beginning of 1992, registration of candidates for repatriation to South Africa was carried out with special funds allotted for the South African Repatriation Operation. The actual repatriation by air is being organized with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). By the end of May 1992, registration had reached 3,108, and 1,801 South Africans had actually been repatriated to their homes with UNHCR assistance.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

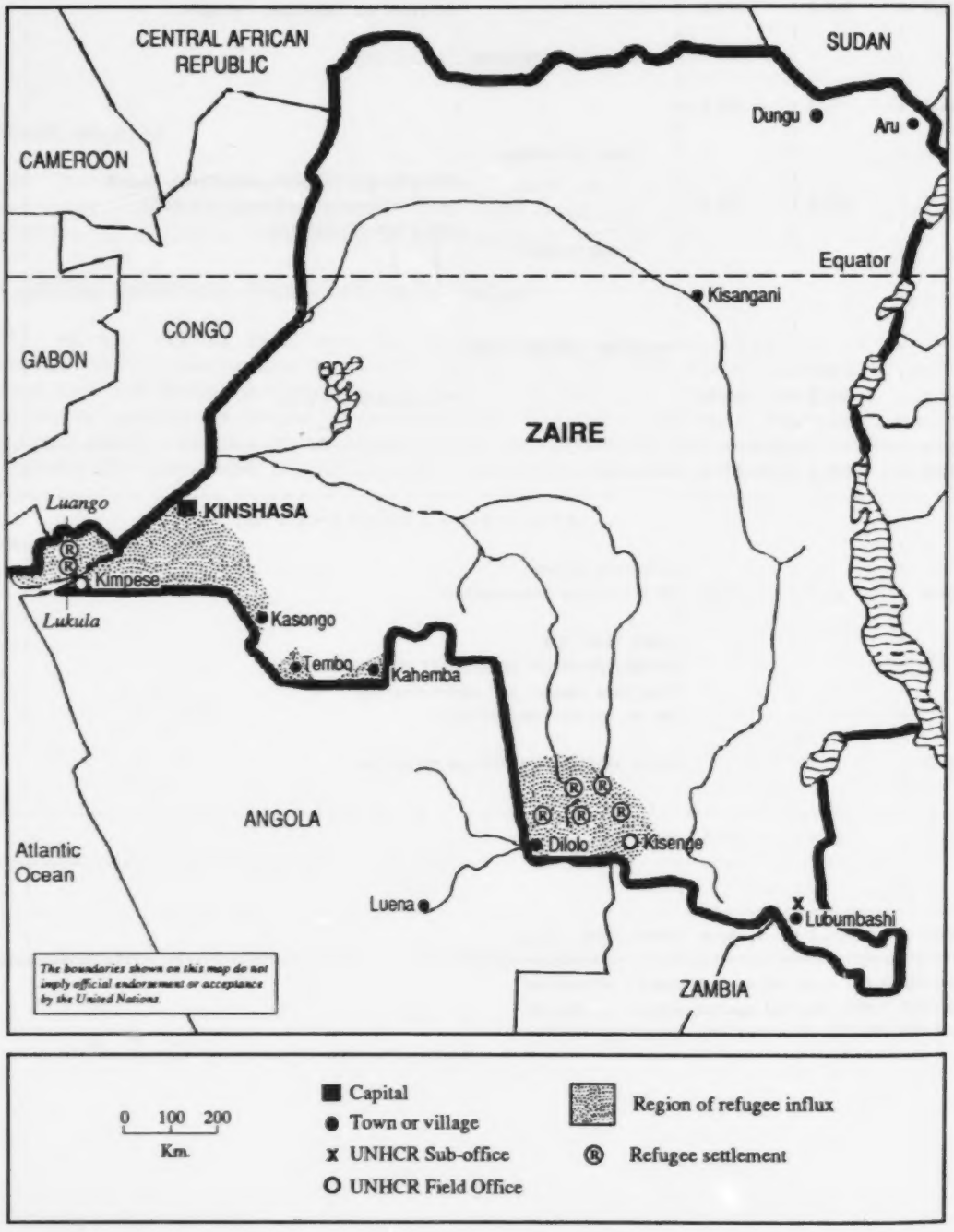
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
273.9 a/	241.9	719.6		Multi-sectoral assistance and counselling services to individual refugees	793.6
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
34.2	5.5	222.5 c/			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
817.8	692.5	438.1		Assistance (including education) towards self reliance of refugees in Likuyu and Kigwa settlements	355.5
			RESETTLEMENT		
5.5 b/	-				
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
633.1	591.3	545.4		See Annexes I and II	569.4
1,764.5	1,531.2	1,925.6	Sub-total (1)		1,718.5
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
40.0	40.0	39.0	20 university scholarships		39.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
95.5			BARUNDI REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME		900.0
			Programme support and administration		
	-		Junior Professional Officer		
468.2			SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION		
603.7	40.0	39.0	Sub-total (2)		939.0
2,368.2	1,571.2	1,964.6	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		2,657.5

a/Of which US$ 1,043 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 1,954 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 218,500 allocated from overall allocation

ZAIRE

Area	2,354,409 sq. km
Estimated population	32,460,000 (mid. 87)
Population density	13.8 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	March-November (NE) September-May (E) October-May (W)



1.21 ZAIRE

Country overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.21.1 At the end of 1991, there were a total of 482,959 refugees in Zaire, comprising 278,580 Angolans, 90,780 Sudanese, 41,243 Barundi 50,930 Rwandese, 20,111 Ugandans and 1,315 of various nationalities.

1.21.2 The refugee population assisted by UNHCR at 31 December 1991 numbered 154,558, 151,763 of whom were living in rural areas, villages and sites in Haut-Zaire and Shaba, and 2,795 in urban areas in large towns, especially around the capital Kinshasa.

1.21.3 The Sudanese form the largest group of refugees receiving assistance in Zaire as the entire group is assisted by UNHCR; 88,980 in the sites in Haut-Zaire and 1,800 in urban areas. The 16,000 Ugandans at the same sites had taken refuge in the Sudan before the events of 1990 and fled from the Sudan when they occurred. There are also 3,612 Ugandans who are not receiving assistance in other urban areas and 499 in the large towns.

1.21.4 Although the Angolans are more numerous, most of them have achieved self-sufficiency, especially those in Bas-Zaire, and an appreciable number is integrated into the working life of the large towns. There are still 18,600 receiving assistance in the sites in Shaba and 680 in urban areas. Of the total Angolan refugee population in Zaire, 21 per cent are adult females, 18 per cent adult males, while 31 per cent are girls under 18 years of age and 30 per cent boys under 18 years of age).

1.21.5 At 31 December 1991, 28,103 refugees from Burundi were receiving UNHCR assistance in Zaire, including 27,803 in rural areas and 300 in urban areas. The refugees from Burundi belonging to the Hutu ethnic group arrived in South Kivu at the end of the year, having fled because of incidents in their villages close to the Zaire border in early 1992. Many of them returned home of their own accord.

Major developments (1991 and the first quarter of 1992)

1.21.6 Following the cease-fire agreement between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), signed on 31 May 1991 and ratified on 15 October 1991, and the initiation of the process of political transition in Angola, a programme of assistance for 1992-1993 was formulated, in accordance with the recommendations of technical mission, covering 200,000 Angolans in Bas-Zaire and 30,000 in Shaba who had applied for voluntary repatriation. Beginning in November 1991, however, after the social and political events in Zaire, tens of thousands of refugees returned spontaneously to their countries of origin. These same events have caused a delay in the operation to repatriate 2,000 Zairian refugees registered in Angola to their homes in Shaba.

1.21.7 While a few hundred Rwandese who had arrived in 1990 continued to integrate in North Kivu, the incidents in Burundi in November 1991 generated a massive influx of some 30,000 refugees into the South Kivu region of Zaire. At present, after the spontaneous return to Burundi of around 20,000 refugees, the remainder of the UNHCR-assisted group is in the process of being transferred far away from the broder to the interior of Zaire.

1.21.8 The number of refugees who arrived in Haut-Zaire from Southern Sudan was fairly stable during the last half of 1991, but increased during the first half of 1992, bringing the total number of Sudanese to 95,000 (whereas the number of Ugandans remained at 16,000).

Programme priorities for 1993

1.21.9 The transfer of persons away from border areas, as well as of refugees arriving in Haut-Zaire from the Sudan, has continued. Barring any unforeseen developments in the preparation of the sites or the occurrence a new influx, the movement should completed by the end of the current year or in 1993.

1.21.10 Assistance to refugees from Burundi who arrived in South Kivu at the end of 1991 will continue until they can be repatriated. On the other hand, it is hoped that implementation of the Plan of Action for a lasting solution to the problem of Rwandese refugees in the five countries of the region will have solved the problems of the group of Rwandese refugees in North Kivu.

1.21.11 It is hoped that repatriation of the Angolan refugees in Bas-Zaire will continue in the second part of the current year and completed in 1993.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.21.12 Despite difficult living conditions in Kinshasa and various other parts of the country particularly since September 1991, the Government has continued to provide valuable support to the UNHCR programme. In Bas-Zaire and Haut-Zaire, UNHCR's main partner in project implementation is still the Church of Christ in Zaire. CARITAS also supports UNHCR programmes. In the Shaba region, the diocese of Kolwezi launched an education project, and in 1991 Médecins sans Frontières (MSF/Belgium), with European Community (EC) financial support, has continued its cooperation with UNHCR in additional sectors, beyond health and sanitation. Finally, in Haut-Zaire, besides the Church of Christ, MSF/France worked in Aru in 1991 (once again with EC financial support) and in Dungu. The Diocese of Dungu is also providing assistance to refugees from the Sudan.

1.21.13 WFP food aid in areas other than Bas-Zaire in 1991 and 1992 will be close to 7,200 metric tonne, including basic (maize, beans and vegetable oil) and supplementary (sugar, salted fish, salt and powdered milk) foodstuffs. These foodstuffs are valued at $ 4,206,131.

1.21.14 The evacuation of UNHCR staff and international partners for several months for security reasons handicapped the implementation of the UNHCR assistance programme. It was also hampered by the long lag-time in filling

UNHCR posts, which continues to have serious repercussions on the activities of implementing partners (Kinshasa and Haut-Zaire).

1.21.15 Apart from the economic situation, the accelerated depreciation of the local currency against the dollar and liquidity problems in Zaire have seriously disrupted the implementation of the assistance programme. Appropriate steps have been taken to make up for the shortfall and to ensure proper management.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.21.16 A care and maintenance allocation was approved for 1992 from the Annual Programme Reserve, in order to continue providing the assistance initially given to the group of refugees from Burundi remaining in the South Kivu region. A further allocation for Rwandese refugees in the Goma region is also covered under this heading.

1.21.17 In Haut-Zaire, the shortage of suitable staff, combined with uncertainties regarding delivery of WFP foodstuffs, caused distribution problems throughout the year, while the transfer of refugees to permanent sites was being completed. Logistics have improved but the problem of reliable transport persists. Non-food commodities have posed fewer problems although, in most instances, supplies have had to be brought in from outside Zaire.

1.21.18 There has been no delay in harnessing and maintaining water sources, and refugee training in this area of activity is continuing.

1.21.19 In the community services and education sectors, the lack of suitable personnel, the social and political events of September-October 1991 and, of course, the size of the target population, affected planned activities and hindered efforts to meet needs (classrooms, programmes, school furniture and equipment).

1.21.20 The UNHCR programme of assistance in Haut-Zaire has shifted from the emergency stage to traditional care and maintenance operations. The 1992 programme will continue and if necessary consolidate projects implemented over the last two years. Similar activities are planned for 1993 to cover all the needs.

1.21.21 The sectoral breakdown of the appropriation for 1992 and the proposed budget for 1993 for the care and maintenance of the refugees from Burundi, Rwanda, the Sudan and Uganda (in Haut-Zaire) is as follows:

	1992 (Revised) $	1993 (Proposed) $
Food	49,780	51,000
Transport/logistics*	96,180	86,900
Household needs	168,800	97,000
Water (non-agricultural)	64,294	64,000
Sanitation	57,500	35,000
Health/nutrition	214,600	246,000
Shelter/other infrastructure	82,660	54,000
Community services	28,516	19,000
Education	453,094	433,200
Farming	148,626	116,000
Livestock	10,000	12,200
Income-generation	17,000	17,000
Legal assistance	54,900	16,800
Agency operational support	111,150	112,500
Project personnel	1,028,700	259,700
Total	2,585,800	1,620,300

*This does not include the $ 393,500 expected from WFP in 1992 for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) of food. The amount of the WFP contribution for 1993 is under consideration.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.21.22 During 1991, 211 refugees of various nationalities were repatriated voluntarily. For 1992 and 1993 there will be a slight increase in the funds requested for individual repatriations from Zaire.

1.21.23 At the beginning of June 1992, an appeal was launched to repatriate the Angolan refugees from Zaire. The movement is due to take place in 1992 and 1993.

Local Integration

1.21.24 As part of the local integration of urban refugees in Kinshasa, prior to the events of September 1991, around 500 persons received temporary assistance. In the latter part of the year, some 1,000 persons, including 50 women, received vocational training or support for income-generating activities.

1.21.25 In Bas-Zaire, the process of integrating the 2,500 refugees who arrived in 1989 and 1990 is continuing through farming activities. At the same time, an allocation has enabled a number of them to be assisted with food, health care, education and shelter. In 1992, as in 1993, the voluntary repatriation plan will make it possible gradually to reduce assistance to the Angolan refugees in Bas-Zaire.

1.21.26 In 1991, in Shaba, UNHCR continued to provide assistance with support from WFP to 18,500 Angolan refugees settled in the sites in Tshimbululu, Divuma and Kisenge. An allocation was made to cover logistical needs, education, community development, farming and income-generating micro-projects. This allocation will continue in 1992 until the refugees are repatriated. The repatriation exercise planned for 1992 will allow UNHCR to withdraw gradually from Shaba.

1.21.27 Primary and lower secondary education has been provided for Angolan pupils in Bas-Zaire and Shaba, and for pupils of various nationalities in Kinshasa.

1.21.28 In 1992, WFP is expected to provide the local integration programme with $ 165,500 to cover internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of food.

Resettlement

1.21.29 In 1991, three Ghanaian refugees left Zaire for resettlement in Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Government. An allocation is being proposed to help 12 refugees to resettle in third countries in 1992 and 1993.

Emergency Fund

1.21.30 At the beginning of 1991, an allocation from the Emergency Fund was used to establish a programme to meet the needs of a group of new Rwandese refugees who arrived in the Goma region in North Kivu. At the end of 1991, a similar effort was made to assist some 30,000 refugees from Burundi who went to South Kivu. The latter project, by way of initial assistance, covered the local purchase of foodstuffs, household articles and agricultural tools and their distribution in Goma, through CARITAS. The Diocese of Uvira and MSF/Netherlands is taking care of the refugees until they are transferred from the reception centre to the new sites.

1.21.31 At the beginning of 1991, an allocation from the Emergency Fund was used to deal with a new emergency caused by a fresh influx of refugees from the Sudan to Dungu in Haut-Zaire. This assistance to new arrivals, which began with the Emergency Fund, was continued into the second half of 1991 with funds from the existing care and maintenance project for all refugees from southern Sudan throughout the Haut-Zaire region.

Programme Support and Administration

1.21.32 As a result of the unstable security situation in Zaire in the latter part of 1991, all but one international staff were evacuated, in accordance with instructions from the United Nations Security Coordinator. Thus, additional expenditures were incurred under related staff costs. Some savings were made under other administrative costs, but these were limited since the UNHCR offices continued functioning, although at a reduced level, until early 1992.

1.21.33 The 1992 revised estimates under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) show an increase due to higher salary and related staff costs. Some,

but not all, of these extra costs will be covered by imposed lower expenditure in the area of travel and general operating expenses. The 1993 proposed allocation has decreased due to the planned discontinuation of one post.

1.21.34 The 1992 revised estimates under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) have increased substantially partly due to higher common staff costs, but also to the creation of one post in the Aru sub-office and four posts for Bukava Field Office, established in the first half of 1992. The former addresses the continuing growth of the assistance programme in the area of north Zaire and the latter should enable UNHCR to provide assistance to Barundi refugees who arrived in late 1991. The 1993 projections reflect a scaling-down of UNHCR operations in Zaire in anticipation of voluntary repatriation: 14 posts are currently scheduled for discontinuation by December 1992 and four more by June 1993.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.21.35 Despite a seriously disrupted academic year in 1991-1992, a few of the 150 students registered were able to take up their UNHCR scholarships. Others left for neighbouring countries to continue their higher education. Until the universities in Zaire are reopened, the number of scholarships is being reduced to 120 for 1992-1993, but it is hoped that all 150 students will be assisted the following year.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.21.36 Following the cease-fire in Angola, and as soon as the situation in Zaire is favourable, 2,000 Zairian refugees registered for voluntary repatriation will return home and will need extra assistance to facilitate their rehabilitation and settlement into their home villages.

1.21.37 At the end of 1991, about 15,000 Angolans left Zaire spontaneously to return to their country of origin. This number increased steadily during the early months of 1992, approaching 54,000 in mid-April. In 1992, voluntary repatriation will be the cornerstone of assistance to the Angolan refugees in Bas-Zaire, Shaba and Kinshasa. A fund raising appeal, based on a plan of action for organized voluntary repatriation, was launched recently. The needed allocation for Zaire totals some $ 6,800,000 in 1992 and $ 4,100,000 in 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

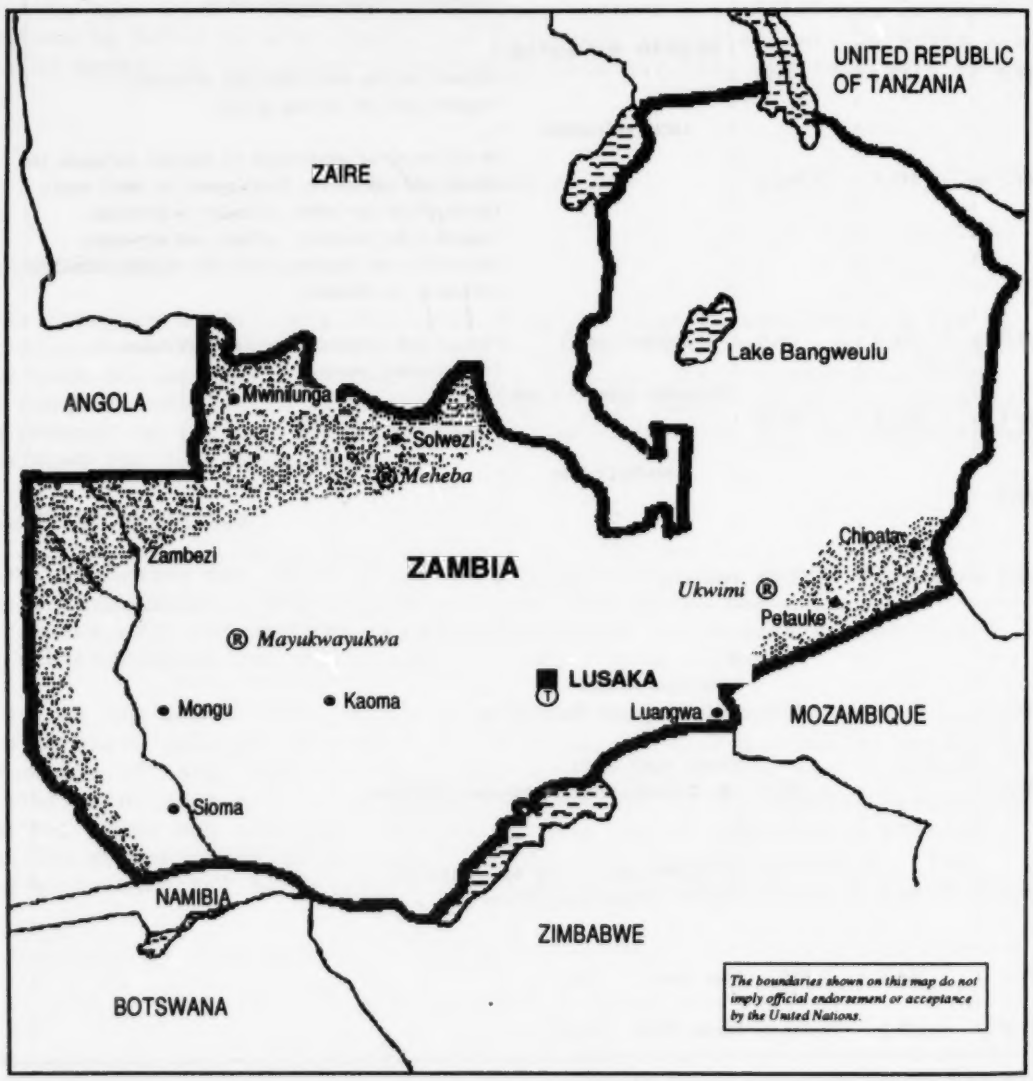
(in thousands of United States dollars)

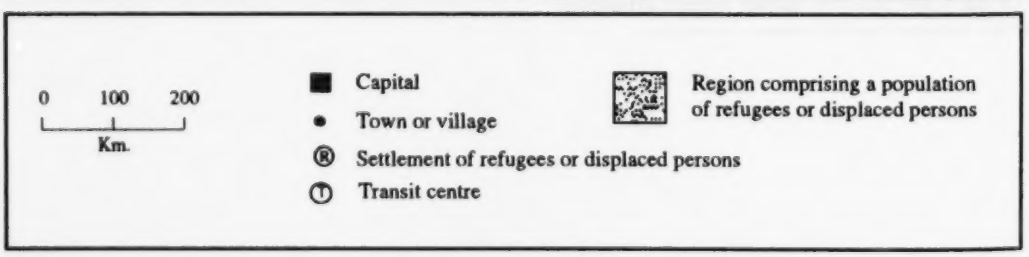
1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
2,664.0	1,769.9	2,585.8		Multi-sectoral assistance to Sudanese and Ugandan refugees in Haut-Zaire	1,620.3
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
57.7	71.2	71.2		Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriants of various origin	71.2
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
1,401.8 a/	1,312.5	1,752.5		Multi-sectoral assistance to Angolan refugees in Shaba and Bas-Zaire, development of small-scale enterprises for urban refugees in Kinshasa, counselling services, primary and secondary education and supplementary aid to individual refugees in Kinshasa	1,068.2
19.5 b/	12.0	12.0	RESETTLEMENT	Travel and related costs for individual resettlement cases	14.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
1,250.4	827.6	935.8		See Annexes I and II	914.6
			EMERGENCY FUND		
1,129.9					
6,523.3	3,993.2	5,357.3	Sub-total (1)		3,688.5
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
320.6	320.0	257.7		150 university scholarships	320.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
1,489.6		7,100.0		ANGOLAN REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME	3,900.0
				Programme support and administration	
70.4	26.0	1.7		Junior Professional Officer	1.7
1,880.6	346.0	7,359.4	Sub-total (2)		4,221.7
8,403.9	4,339.2	12,716.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		7,910.2

a/ Of which US$ 4,690 incurred against overall allocation
b/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

ZAMBIA

Area	752,614 sq. km
Estimated population	8,150,000 (1990)
Population density	10.83 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	November-April





1.22 ZAMBIA

Country Overview

Charateristics of the refugee population

1.22.1 The refugee population remained relatively stable at the end of 1991 at a total of some 140,700, compared with 138,044 in 1990. The small increase is mainly due to the sudden arrival, in May 1991, of some 4,000 Angolans, of whom 500 returned to their country of origin one month later. In addition, there was a net increase of just over 100 in the number of Mozambican refugees, which is the result of 1,200 new arrivals or persons being recognized as refugees and natural growth of a further 1,200 persons, offset by a downward readjustment of 2,300 in the figures following a census conducted in September 1991. The repatriation of South Africans, combined with only a small number of new arrivals, resulted in a net decrease in 1991 of some 1,400 in the number of refugees from that country. Throughout the year, small numbers of Zairians and refugees of other nationalities continued to arrive in Zambia.

1.22.2 At 1 January 1992, the main groups of refugees were 102,500 Angolans, 23,500 Mozambicans, 9,400 Zairians, 1,800 South Africans and 3,500 of other nationalities. The demographic breakdown of the Angolan and Mozambican refugee populations was as follows:

	Female		Male	
	Angolan	Mozambican	Angolan	Mozambican
0-17	31 per cent	29 per cent	30 per cent	30 per cent
18 & above	21 per cent	23 per cent	18 per cent	18 per cent

1.22.3 Of the total refugee population of 140,700, UNHCR assisted some 48,800 persons in settlements. Of these, 23,300 Angolans were in the rural Meheba settlement in the Northwestern Province and 2,800 in the Mayukwayukwa settlement in the Western Province, and 22,700 Mozambicans in the Ukwimi rural settlement in the Eastern Province. In addition, some 800 urban refugeees in the Lusaka area received assistance. The remaining 76,300 Angolan and 800 Mozambican refugees have spontaneously settled in rural villages. Those in urban areas are believed to number about 14,000.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.22.4 At Meheba, the planned expansion of the settlement and its infrastructure was completed with improvements to the water-supply and the internal road systems. In addition, the sudden arrival of some 4,000 Angolan refugees in May 1991, of whom some 3,000 relocated to the settlement, made improvements in the health sector necessary.

1.22.5 Following the signing of the Angolan Peace Accord on 31 May 1991, priority attention at Meheba was shifted to preparation for voluntary repatriation. High expectations among refugees regarding repatriation, coupled with the drought which has affected the entire Southern African region, resulted in decreased prospects for self-sufficiency in food production.

1.22.6 Because of insecurity on the eastern border, some 1,000 Mozambican refugees who had spontaneously settled in that area were relocated to the Ukwimi settlement, along with some 200 newly-arrived refugees from Mozambique. The development of the settlement is aimed at creating sufficient capacity to absorb a regular but modest flow of new arrivals and at preparing conditions for handing over the settlement to the Government. Work progressed well with the completion of the expansion of the water supply system and the upgrading of the health clinics.

1.22.7 A contingency plan was drawn up for a possible future voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees.

1.22.8 Care and maintenance assistance to some 800 urban refugees continued. The overcrowding at the Makeni Transit Centre in Lusaka and the Chelston Transit Centre just outside the capital was partly relieved by the upgrading and rehabilitation of both centres during the last months of 1991. As a result of the voluntary repatriation of most assisted South African refugees, the project implemented at the Chelston Transit Centre by the African National Congress (ANC) was discontinued in early 1992. The possibility is being explored of using the Chelston Transit Centre to accommodate some of the refugees now staying at the Makeni Transit Centre. The need for the further rehabilitation of both transit centres will be assessed in the context of this possible transfer. Assistance to urban refugees includes counselling and the promotion of small-scale business and job-oriented skills training.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.22.9 The end to civil strife in Angola has created prospects for the repatriation of Angolan refugees in Zambia. An organized repatriation operation is planned in 1992 and will continue into the following year. UNHCR will continue to work towards local integration in the Ukwimi rural settlement for Mozambican refugees while continuously updating the contingency plan for a possible repatriation operation to Mozambique. Local integration will also be the aim for most of the urban refugees, but this may prove more difficult to achieve in the present economic situation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.22.10 The Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs, has overall responsibility for refugee matters on behalf of the Government of Zambia. Other Government ministries are either entirely or partially responsible for the education, health and crop-production sectors in Ukwimi, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa. UNHCR-funded assistance covers the other sectors of the multi-sectoral assistance projects being implemented in Ukwimi,

Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, as well as the care and maintenance projects on behalf of urban refugees and the projects for resettlement, education and repatriation. The major UNHCR-funded projects are implemented through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which often contribute sizeable portions of the financial requirements. The principal implementing agencies are the "Lutheran World Federation" (LWF), the "Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia" (EFZ), and the "Refugee Services" (Zambia), which started operations in 1989. The "Catholic Secretariat of Zambia" (CSZ), which was UNHCR's main implementing partner in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements, discontinued its participation on 1 April 1992 and was replaced by CARE.

1.22.11 In 1991, the World Food Programme (WFP), provided 3,255 metric tonnes (mt) of basic food worth $ 823,467. In 1992, WFP will provide some 3,645 mt of basic food to which should be added food assistance to those refugees who are no longer self-sufficient in food as a result of the drought. It is expected that, provided the drought does not persist, basic food assistance can be reduced in 1993 as a result of increased self-sufficiency and voluntary repatriation.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.22.12 The initial 1992 appropriation, which included multi-sectoral assistance to some 300 asylum-seekers and refugees at the Makeni Transit Centre, was increased due to a higher number of beneficiaries. This offset the reduction in the number of beneficiaries at the Chelston Transit Centre which resulted from the repatriation of South African refugees. The planned transfer of some of the refugees at Makeni to Chelston, to relieve congestion at the former centre, will require some further physical upgrading at Chelston, which is included in the 1993 appropriation.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.22.13 In 1991, some 123 refugees were voluntarily repatriated mainly to Angola, Mozambique and Zaire. The current 1992 and the proposed 1993 project foresees the voluntary repatriation of some 250 refugees of various nationalities. Any large-scale voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees will be the subject of a special appeal.

1.22.14 At the beginning of June 1992, an appeal was launched for the organized voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zambia. This operation is expected to continue into 1993.

Local Settlement

1.22.15 In 1991, of the 4,000 Angolan new arrivals, some 3,000 were relocated to Meheba refugee settlement. Assistance was provided at the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements to enable the Angolan refugees to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and basic needs. In the settlements,

refugees were given 2.5 hectare plots of land and agricultural assistance to help them become self-suficient. They received care and maintenance assistance consisting principally of food and domestic utensils pending self-sufficiency.

1.22.16 Some 22,700 Mozambican refugees, relocated to Ukwimi rural settlement between 1987 and 1991, have benefited from multi-sectoral assistance aimed at achieving self-sufficiency. Some 1,075 refugees who were settled during 1990 will require food assistance and agricultural inputs throughout 1992. Repair and maintenance work on the water and health infrastructures will be carried out during 1992. As no refugees except for new arrivals from Mozambique will be relocated to Ukwimi in 1992, it is intended to phase out most assistance by 1993. However, the prevailing drought could disrupt the overall plan and refugees who were previously self-sufficient in food could become dependent on food aid. It is anticipated that, pending their repatriation, refugees will require a grant of seeds if they are to regain their previous self-sufficiency in food production.

1.22.17 In addition to the approved appropriation for the local settlement programme, it is expected that WFP will contribute $ 278,600 to cover internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of food in 1992. This amount may decrease in 1993 to $ 66,000 as a result of voluntary repatriation and regained self-sufficiency.

Resettlement

1.22.18 In 1991, 28 Zairian refugees were resettled for protection reasons in third countries. Provision has been made to resettle some 35 needy refugees during 1992. It is proposed to cover the 1993 requirements from the Headquarters overall project, in view of the small number of beneficiaries expected.

Programme Support and Administration

1.22.19 The higher 1991 obligations compared to the 1991 revised estimates under both Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) are a result of higher staff costs (salaries as well as common staff costs) incurred due to staff movements during 1991. The 1992 revised estimates and 1993 proposed allocation for PSA have therefore been adjusted downwards. The 1992 estimates do, however, include a provision for extra expenses to be incurred under general office operation in view of the need for additional office space during 1992.

1.22.20 The 1992 revised allocation under PPE includes an increase for the purchase of additional equipment and furniture. The 1993 estimate is correspondingly lower.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.22.21 In 1991, 26 scholarships were awarded to refugee students of whom seven were women. It is proposed to raise the number of scholarships for the 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 academic years to 30 per year.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.22.22 Of the 1,831 South African refugees remaining in Zambia at 1 January 1992, 1,381 persons had registered for voluntary repatriation by the end of May. A total of 595 had actually repatriated by that date, assisted by UNHCR under the Special Programme for the South African Repatriation Operation. An allocation was made available to cover registration and pre-departure expenses in Zambia. Travel costs are covered under a separate agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Further details are provided in section 1.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

1.22.23 Provided sufficient funds are received under the Appeal for Repatriation to Angola, the voluntary repatriation of some 70,000 Angolan refugees from Zambia will be implemented during 1992-1993. The appeal was launched in June 1992.

Programme Support and Administration

1.22.24 A total of five posts have been created effective October 1992 (until December 1993) for which provision has been made under the Appeal for Repatriation to Angola. Related administrative costs have been included in both the 1992 and 1993 projections.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
				Counselling, education assistance and subsistence	
446.1	405.2	476.1		allowances for urban refugees	475.9
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
				Transport and related costs of individual	
63.6	70.0	66.8		voluntary repatriants of various origin	66.8
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
				Multi-sectoral assistance towards self-reliance	
1,362.6 a/	1,031.1	1,639.2		of Mozambican and Angolan refugees in settlements	680.0
				at Ukwimi and Meheba and of urban refugees	
			RESETTLEMENT		
11.0	7.0	6.7			
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
698.2	548.5	486.4		See Annexes I and II	486.6
2,581.5	2,061.8	2,675.2	Sub-total (1)		1,709.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
38.6	38.6	61.0	30 university scholarships		61.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
97.0	42.0	114.0	Junior Professional Officer		114.0
		5,700.0	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME		2,750.0
49.3			SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION		
184.9	80.6	5,875.0	Sub-total (2)		2,925.0
2,766.4	2,142.4	8,550.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		4,634.3

a/ Of which US$ 942 incurred against overall allocation

ZIMBABWE

Area	390,580 sq. km
Estimated Population	9,721,000 (1990)
Population density	24.89 per sq. km (approx.)
Rainy season	November - April

1.23 ZIMBABWE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.23.1 At the end of December 1991, Zimbabwe was host to some 97,000 Mozambican refugees living in five camps. In addition, the Government estimated that about 100,000 Mozambicans in a refugee-like situation were spontaneously settled along the border with Mozambique. The refugees are predominantly of rural background and few have education beyond primary level. Women and children make up more that 50 per cent of the refugee population.

1.23.2 There is also a small urban caseload of 547 individuals of various nationalities located mainly in Harare and Bulawayo.

1.24.3 In 1991, the number of Mozambican refugees in the camps increased by over 6,500 and, with the continued conflict in Mozambique coupled with drought, the total is likely to rise. An influx of some 2,000 new arrivals per month took place during the first three months of 1992.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.23.4 The severe drought throughout Southern Africa brings with it serious operational problems in the vital areas of logistics, food supply and water. As a result, it is expected that the refugee population will further increase during 1992. During the first quarter of 1992, the rate of influx doubled, as compared to the same period the year before.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.23.5 Voluntary repatriation remains the only viable durable solution for the Mozambican refugee population. Contingency plans have been prepared with the Government for eventual mass voluntary repatriation. Meanwhile, attempts will be made to consolidate what has already been achieved in terms of self-sufficiency and maintain acceptable levels of basic health and nutrition.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.23.6 The Zimbabwe Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare is responsible for refugee matters. A Refugee Services Unit, within the Department of Social Welfare, oversees the administration of the camps for rural refugees and the transit centre for urban refugees. The Unit is headed by the Commissioner for Refugees.

1.23.7 A number of local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) assist the refugees in the camps with agriculture, supplementary feeding, skills training, community health and sanitation. The following agencies are working in the camps: Association of Women's Clubs, Christian

Care, Otto Benecke Foundation, Save the Children (USA), Save the Children (UK), Redd Barna, Norwegian People's Aid, Help Age, National Federation of Women's Institutes, Baptist Mission, World Vision and Catholic Development Commission. Coordination at camp level has improved as a result of the expanded supervisory role of camp administrators who ensure NGOs do not duplicate activities.

1.23.8 The World Food Programme (WFP) will provide 25,990 metric tonnes of basic food value at of $ 11,092,500 during its programming period of 18 months which started 1 July 1991. In 1991, the European Community (EC) provided 370 metric tonnes of dry skimmed milk (DSM) at a cost of $ 595,383 and will provide an additional 254 metric tonnes in 1992.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.23.9 In 1991, care and maintenance assistance was provided to some 97,000 refugees. In 1992, because of the continued influx, provision has been made to give assistance to 135,000 Mozambican refugees and a few new asylum-seekers arriving from various countries. Estimates for 1993 include maintaining and strengthening acceptable standards in health care, nutrition, shelter, water supply, education and transport for refugees in the camps and transit centre.

1.23.10 In 1991, WFP and UNHCR experts identified problems which related to the unreliable and inconsistent delivery and storage of food, and the reporting of food distribution. Implementation of the recommendations to solve these problems will be finalized in 1992, and will include the construction and staffing of a central storage facility. The general requirements of the programme in food and non-food delivery to refugees, and the competing demands by the drought-relief effort for nationals, has put a strain on the limited trucking capacity. It is hoped to redress partially the situation by deploying additional trucks to the programme.

1.23.11 The chronic water problem in refugee camps in Zimbabwe has been exacerbated by the drought, resulting in the rationing of water in most locations in 1991. A water engineer from UNHCR Headquarters surveyed the situation, in coordination with the Government, and a number of recommendations were made which continued to be acted upon in 1992. As most shallow wells and rivers have dried up, more emphasis is being placed on the provision of boreholes and gravity-fed piped-water reticulation systems.

1.23.12 In 1991, the Mozambican Ministry of Education seconded five instructors who trained some 90 refugee teachers. In 1992, more teachers will be trained. Even though the cost of training is covered by the Otto Benecke Foundation, allowances and salaries of teachers and instructors are paid under the present UNHCR allocation. It is anticipated that 100 more teachers will be trained in 1993. In the 1992 academic year, 19,769 pupils were enrolled in the camp primary schools with a total of 338 teachers. Construction of 26 block classrooms at Mazowe and three blocks at Chambuta camps will be

completed during the current academic year. Due to the increased number of school-age children, the building of more classrooms is planned in 1993, including one secondary block per camp.

1.23.13 In 1992, more efforts are being made to address environment-related issues. Firewood is bought and transported to various camps to help alleviate to some extent the deforestation of areas surrounding the refugee camps. Provision has also been made to provide shelter materials, poles and roofing sticks to new arrivals and to those who need to replace old huts. Fuel-efficient stoves are to be purchased and distributed in 1993 as part of the effort to reduce the deforestation. Firewood distribution will also continue.

1.23.14 In addition, care and maintenance assistance will be provided for about 150 needy urban refugees of various nationalities pending the identification of a durable solution. In 1991, some 120 urban refugee children were assisted to attend primary and pre-schools while ten refugees pursued formal education at secondary and technical level. In 1992, provision has been made to assist 185 students at various levels. Assistance will continue for 130 students at various levels during the 1993-94 academic year.

1.23.15 The sectoral breakdown of the 1992 appropriation and the proposed budget for 1993 are as follows:

	1992 (Revised) ($)	1993 (Proposed) ($)
Food	113,970	34,000
Transport*	94,570	220,000
Domestic needs	1,053,435	490,745
Water	795,675	200,000
Sanitation	44,390	50,000
Health	395,493	502,059
Shelter	1,112,575	300,000
Community services	20,720	20,980
Education	243,470	625,420
Livestock	6,860	-
Income-generation	76,862	75,690
Agency operational support	529,780	860,506
Project personnel	211,900	243,500
Total	4,699,700	3,622,900

*In addition, UNHCR expects WFP to provide $ 378,300 towards internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of food commodities in 1992. Pending negotiations and developments in the refugee situation, $ 480,000 is expected in 1993.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.23.16 In 1991, 103 Mozambican refugees repatriated voluntarily with UNHCR assistance. The same assistance is being extended to individual refugees who opt for voluntary repatriation to Mozambique during 1992. These are expected

to total some 3,500 persons by the end of the year. Should large-scale repatriation become possible, the contingency plan prepared jointly with the Government will form the basis of a separate appeal.

Programme Support and Administration

1.23.17 The 1991 obligations under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) were higher than the revised 1991 estimates; this additional expenditure was, however more than offset by savings under the Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE). In both cases it concerned staff costs (salaries as well as common staff costs). Savings were also made under equipment purchases.

1.23.18 The 1992 revised estimates under PSA have been decreased compared to the initial estimates, reflecting lower anticipated expenditure than originally estimated, particularly under general office operation and travel. The PPE estimates, however, had to be increased following the creation of one post in July 1992.

1.23.19 Some expenses for general office operation originally under the 1992 PSA are deferred to 1993 and included in the 1993 projections. The PPE projections increase more significantly as a result of the extension of three posts until December 1993.

Special Programmes

Voluntary Repatriation

1.23.20 With the expectation of the resolution of political problems in South Africa, 1,234 refugees and exiles had registered by the end of May 1992 for repatriation assistance from UNHCR under the special programme for the South African Repatriation Operation. A total of 395 persons had actually returned to South Africa by that date. An allocation was made available to cover costs related to registration and pre-departure expenses. Travel costs are covered under a separate agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). (See also Regional Special Programmes in the Regional Overview, section 1.0).

Other Trust Funds

1.23.21 In 1991, in an effort to strengthen the role of refugee women in the delivery of appropriate health and nutrition, an experienced health/nutrition specialist was posted to Harare covering the Southern African region. The specialist is concerned with finding solutions to specific problems related to women refugees and with advising WFP/UNHCR on food needs assessment and raising awareness of women's issues. The effort to ensure greater participation by refugee women in assistance formulation and delivery continued in 1992, including the setting up of a sanitary and hygiene project for refugee women in Zimbabwe, which is expected to continue in 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
2,160.3 a/	3,028.0	4,699.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	Multi-sectoral assistance to Mozambican refugees in camps, care and maintenance assistance to urban refugees and new arrivals, assistance towards education at primary and secondary level and vocational training	3,622.9
3.0	17.2	10.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
216.5 b/	-		LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
327.0	330.0	255.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.	See Annexes I and II	279.0
2,706.8	3,375.2	4,965.5	Sub-total (1)		3,901.9
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
2.6	-				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
643.2	-				
			Programme support and administration		
52.3	36.0	29.0	Junior Professional Officer		29.0
		512.3	Extra-budgetary Food		
		30.4	Health/Nutrition activities		
74.1			SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION		
772.2	36.0	571.7	Sub-total (2)		29.0
3,479.0	3,411.2	5,537.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		3,930.9

a/Of which US$ 2,824 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 2,208 incurred against overall allocation

1.24 WEST AFRICA

Area Overview

This chapter covers UNHCR activities in Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo.

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.24.1 At the end of 1991, there were 34,085 refugees in the 10 countries covered under this chapter. The largest group, comprising some 13,000 Mauritanians, crossed the border into Mali during the course of 1990, while the second largest group, 10,000 Liberians mainly from Monrovia, fled to Ghana by boat in the second half of 1990. Some 8,000 of these remain in Ghana. About 5,000 Senegalese refugees sought asylum in Guinea-Bissau in late 1990, and 1,375 Chadians crossed into Niger during the same period. There are also some 3,600 refugees in Nigeria, comprising mainly Chadians and Liberians. In addition, at the end of 1991, a few hundred refugees sought asylum in the capitals of Benin, Burkina Faso and Gambia and have been there ever since. Except for Mali, Guinea-Bissau and Niger, where refugees have settled in border villages, and in Ghana and Nigeria where they are located in camps, the rest of the refugees reside in urban or semi-urban centres. Except for the urban caseload, which mainly comprises young males, the refugee population is composed generally of women and children.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.24.2 Political discord and insecurity in the region caused several cross-border movements in 1991 and the first quarter of 1992. Benin was host to a few hundred Togolese while some 6,000 Touareg refugees from Mali sought asylum in Burkina Faso and Niger, and a few hundred Senegalese refugees crossed into neighbouring Gambia. A programme to provide emergency relief assistance to the Touareg refugees (mainly of food, health and shelter) started in March 1992. The Senegalese and Togolese refugees were given assistance through care and maintenance projects.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.24.3 The overall operational objectives to be pursued in 1993 are:

(i) to provide emergency relief assistance to new refugees and care and maintenance to the existing caseload. Local settlement through agriculture will be pursued as a durable solution for rural caseloads whenever land is made available to refugees for cultivation. Small-scale income-generating activities will be sought to promote self-reliance among urban cases;

(ii) to monitor closely socio-political developments with a view to promoting voluntary repatriation when conditions permit;

(iii) to intensify efforts to promote self-sufficiency through agriculture and income-generating activities for Liberian refugees in the camps in Ghana and Nigeria.

1.24.4 The overall priority for the assistance programme remains the implementation of durable solutions through voluntary repatriation wherever possible, local integration or, if appropriate, resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.24.5 The Ghanaian Red Cross, World Vision, the Christian Council of Ghana and the National Catholic Secretariat are implementing the programme for Liberian refugees at the Gomoa Bunduburam camp in Ghana. The Nigerian Red Cross is responsible for programme implementation in Nigeria, while the "Association de Groupements des Eglises et Missions Protestantes Maliennes" (AGEPEM), "Projet de Développement de l'Elevage au Sahel Occidental" (PRODESO) and "Projet d'Auto-Développement d'Aourou" (PADEV) are responsible for project implementation in Mali. The "Croix-Rouge Nigérienne" is responsible for project implementation in Niger.

1.24.6 In all countries where UNHCR does not maintain a presence, programme administration is carried out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of UNHCR. With the exception of Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia, UNDP offices implement most of the UNHCR care and maintenance, education, repatriation and resettlement projects in the countries covered in this chapter. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided the basic food basket for refugees in Ghana and Guinea-Bissau in 1991 and 1992. UNHCR is maintaining Field Offices in Mali and Guinea-Bissau in 1992. Assistance to Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau will end after 1992 as refugees are expected to achieve self-reliance by then. No changes are foreseen in arrangements for implementation in 1993.

General Programmes

1.24.7 In 1991, all the refugee assistance programmes in West Africa, apart from the university education projects, were covered under General Programmes namely: care and maintenance project for West Africa; local settlement for West Africa; regional resettlement project; and regional repatriation project.

Care and Maintenance

1.24.8 In 1991, the allocation for care and maintenance covered multi-sectoral assistance in the food, domestic items, sanitation, health, water, shelter, education sectors and the promotion of self-sufficiency through income-generating and agricultural activities. This multi-sectoral assistance will be maintained in 1992 for refugees of various nationalities in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger and Nigeria, as well as for Liberian refugees in Ghana and Nigeria. Negotiations are under way with

WFP for food assistance to refugees in Burkina Faso and Niger. These projects will continue in 1993. The allocation proposed for 1993 is lower, however, since much of the basic assistance required, mainly in terms of domestic needs/household support and shelter requirements, are being met in 1992. In addition, amounts of $ 12,000 and $ 60,900 for Guinea-Bissau and Mali, respectively, for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) are expected to be met by WFP for 1992.

Local Settlement

1.24.9 Under this project, assistance will be provided to some 200 refugees, mainly in Mali, Nigeria and Togo, to undertake studies at various levels, including primary and secondary education and vocational training, with a view to achieving self-sufficiency. The 1992 allocation also covers supplementary assistance for new, destitute refugees pending the identification of a durable solution; the promotion of income-generating activities; social counselling services and support for the implementing agency. Assistance will continue to be provided under the above sectors in 1993 to strengthen efforts undertaken in previous years, particularly with respect to education activities, thus facilitating local integration.

Resettlement

1.24.10 Activities undertaken under this regional project are geared towards identifying opportunities for resettlement within the region or abroad. Resettlement has proven to be a viable durable solution for those with security problems or those having close family ties in resettlement countries. In 1991, about 60 refugees of various nationalities were resettled. A similar number is expected to be resettled under this project in 1992.

1.24.11 In 1992 and 1993, resettlement prospects for refugees of other nationalities will be linked to the criteria of protection and family reunion. Prospects for resettlement for the Liberians will be based on family reunion and ties with the country of resettlement. The United States of America (USA) Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) through its implementing partner, the Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA) has been selecting candidates for resettlement to the USA. Most of those selected will resettle in 1992 or in the early part of 1993.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.24.12 Under the 1991 regional repatriation project, assistance was provided to refugees to facilitate their return to their countries of origin. Refugees returned to Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea (Conakry), Namibia and Togo. Generally, refugees who wished to repatriate voluntarily were assisted with transport by air or land. Assistance comprised transport and excess baggage costs, vaccinations, visa fees, travel expenses and repatriation grants. Sixty-three cases comprising 214 persons were assisted to repatriate during the course of 1991. For 1992, as far as Liberia is concerned, an allocation of $ 1.4 million was made from the Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to assist some 50,000 spontaneous returnees in Monrovia, mainly for food, transport, domestic needs, water,

health and legal assistance. With the increasing recognition of the multiparty system by several African states which is linked to democratization, respect for human rights and freedom of expression, it is anticipated that repatriation will increase in 1992 and 1993.

Special Programmes

Emergency Fund

1.24.13 With the arrival of some 2,000 Malian Touareg refugees in Burkina Faso in the first quarter of 1992, an initial allocation of $ 69,000 was released from the Emergency Fund to provide emergency relief assistance. As the numbers rose to 4,000 in April 1992, the allocation was increased to $ 402,370 to continue assistance in 1992 under a multi-sectoral project. In 1993, assistance will be covered under care and maintenance in the country allocation.

Education Account

1.24.14 As in previous years, the 1990 Education Account project was designed to assist a selected number of refugees on the basis of merit and proven needs to undertake university studies in the West Africa region as a means of to improving their chances of achieving self-sufficiency through employment.

1.24.15 During the 1990-1991 academic year, 190 students received UNHCR sponsorship. The majority of beneficiaries were Mauritanian refugees.

1.24.16 In view of the success of the project, the same assistance is to be provided in 1992-1993, except that special efforts will be made to aid Liberian refugees who currently constitute the second largest refugee caseload in the region.

Programme Support and Administration

1.24.17 During 1991,Programme Support and Administration/Programme Personnel Expenditure (PSA/PPE) needs were covered in Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. Costs in Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali and Niger were related to PSA, mainly for local travel, general operating expenses and purchase of office supplies and materials incurred in these countries through the local UNDP offices. The 1992 revised projections and 1993 initial estimates for these countries are expected to remain at the same level. PPE costs in Liberia are covered for General Programmes in Part VI under Overall Allocations.

1.24.18 In Ghana, total obligations in 1991 under PPE were higher than the revised estimates, as regards salary, staff costs and local travel due to the upgrading of the office from a counselling office to that of a Chargé de Mission. The rise in the 1992 estimates takes account of enhanced activities for Liberian refugees in Ghana and the need for UNHCR better to respond and manage those activities. This has necessitated the relocation of the office

premises from the UNDP complex to separate rented accomodation in mid-1992, including the replacement of old furniture and the acquisition of new office equipment. In addition, a new post of driver was approved in July 1992. A higher allocation is proposed for 1993, and plans for increases in staff costs, general operating expenses and the acquisition of additional vehicles and equipment, the purchase of which has been deferred to 1993.

1.24.19 In Nigeria, total obligations in 1991 under PSA/PPE were higher than the revised estimates as a result of increases in staff costs and general operating expenses needed to respond to the influx of Liberian refugees. The revised 1992 allocation is higher than initial estimates due to increased staff costs, taking into account that the status of the office changed to that of an Office of the Chargé de Mission. A new post of Administrative/Finance Clerk was created in July 1992 to be offset by the discontinuation of a post of Clerk/Typist. Other requirements include the replacement of a vehicle, and the purchase of radio hand-sets, and miscellaneous furniture and equipment. The proposed allocation for 1993 is lower, with higher staff costs being offset by reductions in general operating expenses and reduced needs for equipment.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
				Multi-sectoral assistance to urban refugees of	
26.8	20.1	-	Benin	various nationalities, running costs of	
56.1	34.2	38.7	Burkina Faso	counselling services, co-ordination of education.	191.9
249.6 a/	403.2	193.7	Guinea Bissau		
538.0	404.8	588.0	Ghana		537.6
85.4 a/		63.0 d/	Liberia	Multi-sectoral assistance to Liberian refugees in	63.0
625.4 a/	813.9	539.2	Mali	Nigeria and Ghana	373.5
585.9	477.8	423.3	Nigeria		327.6
126.4 a/		55.2 d/	Niger		62.9
134.7 b/	152.5	125.2	Togo	Multi-sectoral assistance to Mauritanian refugees	126.2
33.8	49.0	295.6	West Africa	in Mali	200.7
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
		1,329.4 d/	Liberia	Assistance to Repatriants in Liberia	442.5
170.0	70.0	148.7	West Africa	Travel and other costs related to voluntary repatriation of mainly Chadian refugees	26.2
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
	-		Benin		
0.5 a/	-		Ghana		
38.7 c/	39.0	20.8	Nigeria	Development of self help activities in Nigeria, Educational assistance at lower and higher	19.8
10.2	10.2		Togo	secondary level and vocational training	
21.9	21.9	22.0	Mali		22.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
0.5 a/	-		Mali	Travel and related costs of resettlement	
4.4 a/	-		Ghana		
25.0	20.0	23.0	West Africa		14.0
			EMERGENCY FUND		
		402.4	Burkina Faso		
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
253.8	144.5	165.9	Nigeria	See Annexes I and II	147.1
2,987.1	2,661.1	4,434.1	Sub-total (1)		2,555.0

a/ Obligation incurred against the overall allocation
b/ Of which US$ 1,184 incurred against the overall allocation
c/ Of which US$ 1,204 incurred against the overall allocation
d/ Allocated from overall allocation

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA (CONTINUED)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
13.5	-	19.6	Benin	3 university scholarships	11.8
41.2	37.2	32.4	Burkina Faso	5 university scholarships	20.4
34.2	34.2	80.8	Ghana	30 university scholarships	80.8
1.1	-		Liberia		
59.9	59.9	36.0	Mali	4 university scholarships	17.8
43.3	43.3	21.8	Niger	4 university scholarships	17.6
34.4	26.1	13.1	Nigeria	26 university scholarships	13.5
77.2	46.6	39.7	Togo	8 university scholarships	36.4
			REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME		
		8,000.0	Liberia		4,750.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
			Junior Professional Officer		
23.7	0.0	50.0	Nigeria		50.0
328.5	247.3	8,293.4	Sub-total (2)		4,998.3
3,315.6	2,908.4	12,727.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		7,553.3

1.25 OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Area Overview

Chad

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.25.1 After a mission by the Regional Office in Zaire in February 1992 following a request from the UNDP Resident Representative, it was found that refugees in Chad numbered some 80 persons, primarily from the Sudan. The majority had arrived during the previous year.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.25.2 The most important development was the voluntary repatriation operation for Chadian refugees from Darfour, Sudan. Postponed several times because of armed conflict in the east of Chad, the operation was able to begin in May 1992.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.25.3 UNHCR's main activity in Chad will be the search for durable solutions for the refugees, notably voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.25.4 Implementation of the assistance programme for refugees is handled by SECADEV ("Secours Catholique pour le Développement") in close collaboration with UNDP/N'Djamena. Moreover, an agreement was signed with AFRICARE for transport and the distribution of food and cooking utensils to Chadian repatriates from the Sudan.

1.25.5 The World Food Programme (WFP) supplied 300 metric tonnes of sorghum for the repatriates.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.25.6 A project was established with funds from the 1992 overall allocation to bring assistance to some 80 urban refugees, mainly in N'Djamena. These refugees, of whom the majority are Sudanese, receive subsistence allowances for accommodation and food, and medical care. In 1993, an allocation will be made for care and maintenance.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.25.7 Of the 12,000 Chadian refugees living in the Sudan who had expressed their desire to repatriate voluntarily, only 3,011 had returned by the end of June 1992, using funds from the Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. They were taken to their various villages of origin. To facilitate their reintegration, they were given food, agricultural implements, seeds, domestic items and financial aid. By the end of 1992, it is hoped that the majority of those still in the Sudan will have repatriated.

Programme Support and Administration

1.25.8 A small provision has been made to provide funds for two UNHCR staff members to monitor the repatriation exercise on the Chadian side of the border.

Congo

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.25.9 At the end of 1991, the refugee population was estimated at 3,387 persons, comprising 2,247 Chadians, 378 Zairians, 320 persons from the Central African Republic, 157 Rwandese and 285 of other nationalities (Cameroonians, Ugandans, South Africans), the majority living in the capital, Brazzaville.

1.25.10 This figure is higher than that of 1990 because of the increasing influx of Chadians. Women and children make up 65 per cent of the refugee population, and there is a small number of unaccompanied minors and disabled refugees.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.25.11 Among the main developments in the Congo was the commencement of a democratic process and the impact of socio-economic adjustment on the life of the population in general and on the refugee population in particular. Furthermore, there has been a significant rise in the number of Chadian refugees.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.25.12 As the situation in the refugees' countries of origin remains unstable and problematic, in 1993 the assistance policy and programme activities will aim at achieving the three durable solutions: local integration (rural or urban), voluntary repatriation and resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.25.13 UNHCR's assistance programme in the Congo is implemented by the "Conference épiscopale du Congo" (CEC), the "Comité national d'assistance aux réfugiés" (CNAR) (a Government agency), Caritas and UNDP.

General Programmes

Voluntary Repatriation

1.26.14 In 1991, 151 Chadians, 24 Zairians and 26 refugees of other nationalities repatriated voluntarily. The allocation for 1992 and 1993 will be slightly higher, covering the repatriation of some 170 refugees.

Local Settlement

1.25.15 In 1991, UNHCR continued to provide refugees with assistance for education, subsistence and health in support of local settlement. Under educational assistance, 16 scholarships for secondary education and 44 for primary education were awarded, and assistance was given towards the purchase of uniforms and school supplies. Some 20 refugees were trained to participate in income-generating micro-projects. Five new micro-projects were undertaken by heads of families in rural areas. In 1992 and 1993, UNHCR will continue to support counselling activities and provide local integration and education assistance, in coordination with its implementing partner.

Resettlement

1.25.16 In 1991, six Zairian refugees were resettled in Belgium. Because of the lengthy resettlement procedure, assistance was granted to candidates awaiting departure. For 1992 and 1993, an allocation has been made for the resettlement of eight refugees.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.25.17 A total of 60 refugees benefited from educational assistance at the university level in the 1991-1992 academic year, including 13 women. The same number of scholarships are foreseen for 1992-1993 and 1993-1994.

Gabon

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.25.18 At the end of 1991, there were 220 refugees in Gabon of various nationalities, of whom 26 arrived during that year. Women and children made up about 50 per cent of the refugee population.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.25.19 In 1991, 80 refugees received short-term assistance under a General Programmes local integration programme. Assistance was given to eight secondary level students, and four students received university scholarships.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.25.20 UNHCR's policy in Gabon is to promote durable solutions: local integration, voluntary repatriation, and resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.25.21 The "Commission centrale pour les réfugiés", attached to the presidential cabinet, has been responsible for refugees since 1989. Assistance projects in Gabon are implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Protection and social services matters are adequately covered by regular visits by staff from the Regional Office in Kinshasa.

General Programmes

Voluntary Repatriation

1.25.22 By the end of 1991, 12 refugees of various nationalities had repatriated. The costs of repatriation were covered by a Headquarters-administered project.

Local Settlement

1.25.23 The 1991 local settlement project covered enrolment fees as well as assistance to some 80 refugees. Eight scholarships were awarded for secondary level education, and 10 primary school pupils received help with uniforms and school supplies. Taking into account the increase in the number of beneficiaries, the allocation for 1992 and 1993 has been raised slightly.

Resettlement

1.25.24 In 1991, nine refugees were resettled. The cost of this operation was covered by a Headquarters-administered project.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.25.25 In 1991, four university students received scholarships as well as additional help with other training costs. The allocation proposed for 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 will be used to fund four scholarships and other related expenditure.

Lesotho

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.25.26 The registered refugee population, at 31 December 1991, comprising mainly South African refugees, remained stable at 220 persons. These refugees are mainly young men of urban background. The Government's estimate of some 4,000 spontaneously settled persons from South Africa who have integrated locally remained unchanged.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.25.27 During 1991, expectations regarding political developments in the Republic of South Africa and the planned repatriation of refugees had a marked effect on the refugee situation. There were fewer new arrivals of South African refugees than in previous years and no resettlement took place of South Africans to third countries in Africa. Towards the end of 1991, registration commenced of South African refugees wishing to repatriate. By 31 May 1992, of the 208 South African refugees, 60 persons had registered and 30 had actually returned to South Africa. A new phenomenon in 1991 was the arrival of ten Zairian asylum-seekers.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.25.28 Owing to the expected repatriation by the end of 1992 of the majority of the South African refugees, the focus of attention will be shifted from local settlement to the provision of care and maintenance assistance to the small remaining group of refugees, pending a durable solution.
UNHCR is planning to close its office in Lesotho by the end of 1992 and arrangements to avoid any disruption of protection and assistance to refugees are currently being discussed with the Government.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.25.29 UNHCR's care and maintenance and local settlement projects are implemented by the Refugee Coordination Unit of the Ministry of the Interior. The UNHCR Branch Office directly implements the special educational assistance project for non-South African students at university level.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.25.30 Care and maintenance assistance is provided to destitute refugees, particulary new arrivals with no other support or income. If needed, refugees are accommodated at the Refugee Reception Centre in Maseru.

Local Settlement

1.25.31 The Office provides assistance to eligible refugees from within the registered, resident caseload of 220 refugees, with a view to promoting their local integration. In addition to counselling services, the project covers

education, income-generating activities and other assistance towards local settlement. In view of the expected substantial reduction of beneficiary numbers owing to the repatriation of South African refugees, no separate project for 1993 will be established.

Programme Support and Administration

1.25.32 Higher-than-anticipated expenditure was incurred under staff costs of the budget for Programme Support and Administration (PSA) in 1991. The savings under other objects of expenditure and under the Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) were not sufficient to offset the PSA obligations. The 1992 revised allocations for both PSA and PPE show a decrease in line with the scaling-down of UNHCR operations in Lesotho, in view of the decreasing number of refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR plans to close its office by the end of 1992 and no allocation is therefore proposed for 1993.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.25.33 For the 1991 academic year, 17 scholarships have been awarded to students who have refugee status in various other countries (the Sudan for one Ugandan, Uganda for twelve Rwandese and three Sudanese, Mozambique for one Swazi). Only one student (Rwandese) is female. The number of scholarships for the 1992-1993 and 1993-1994 academic year has been increased to 30 per year.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.25.34 By the end of May 1992, 60 of the 208 South African refugees remaining in Lesotho had registered for voluntary repatriation. A total of 30 South African refugees had actually repatriated to their home country assisted by UNHCR under the Special Programme for the South African Repatriation Operation. An allocation was made available to cover registration and pre-departure expenses in Lesotho. Travel costs are covered under a separate agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Further details are provided in the section 1.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

Namibia

Charateristics of the refugee population

1.25.35 At 31 December 1991, the registered refugee population in Namibia stood at some 136 persons. These refugees were mainly young men of urban background. In addition, the Government estimates that some 40,000 Angolan refugees are spontaneously settled in villages along the border with that country. These refugees have achieved a certain level of self-sufficiency and are integrated within the local communities.

Major developments (1991 and first quarter 1992)

1.25.36 In May 1990, the Namibian Cabinet approved Namibia's accession to a number of international instruments, including the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. Discussions are currently under way to formalize Namibia's accession which is expected to be finalized during the course of 1992.

1.25.37 Following the arrival of asylum-seekers from different countries in Africa to Namibia and upon the request of the Government and UNDP, UNHCR established a limited presence under the auspices of UNDP in November 1991. This unit started work with the Government-appointed refugee committee and the refugee eligibility sub-committee, respectively, in coordinating assistance and facilitating the status determination process.

Programme priorities for 1993

1.25.38 Discussions are currently under way between UNHCR, NGOs and the Government with regard to the establishment of a centre for asylum-seekers and refugees pending durable solutions. As soon as a site is identified and modalities are agreed upon, assistance to refugees will be re-examined to take account of the new situation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.25.39 UNDP, on behalf of UNHCR, implemented care and maintenance assistance to refugees, in collaboration with the UNHCR Protection Officer. The status determination of newly reported asylum-seekers is undertaken by the Government and the UNHCR Protection Officer in the office of the UNDP Resident Coordinator.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

1.25.40 Care and maintenance assistance is provided to needy refugees primarily in the form of a food allowance as well as medical, accommodation and other family care assistance. The 1991 obligation was incurred against the Headquarters Overall Allocation. The 1992 and proposed 1993 country appropriations show a substantial increase over the actual 1991 expenditures in view of the increasing number of individual refugees in need of assistance.

Programme Support and Administration

1.25.41 The deployment of one UNHCR staff member in Namibia towards the end of 1991 was financed under the Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) Headquarters Overall Allocation. A provision is also included under the PPE of the revised 1992 and proposed 1993 appropriations under care and maintenance.

South Africa

1.25.42 On 4 September 1991, UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of the Republic of South Africa on the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees. Following this, UNHCR established its office in the country and the first organized repatriation took place on 11 December 1991. The main activities of the operation are scheduled to be completed by 4 September 1992, the termination date of the Memorandum of Understanding. Further details are provided under the section 1.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

1.25.43 The Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Office of the UNHCR Chief of Mission in Johannesburg are discussing the possibility of UNHCR remaining in the country after the repatriation operation is completed to provide protection and assistance to Mozambican and other refugees. A contingency plan covering staffing needs and administrative expenses has been drawn up.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
47.2 a/	100.0	379.9	Namibia	Multi-sectoral assistance to individual refugees	372.6
42.6 a/		62.7 c/	Chad		70.0
1.2 a/			South Africa		
43.0	35.6	35.6	Lesotho		30.3
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
				Travel and related costs mainly for Chadian	
49.7	29.6	61.5	Congo	voluntary repatriants	61.5
1.2 a/			Gabon		
		670.0 c/	Chad		
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
				Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees through	
253.6	210.0	278.8	Congo	counselling, education and development of small-	257.7
57.7	62.3	96.7	Gabon	scale enterprises and temporary supplementary	103.7
0.2 a/			Chad	aid to individual refugees	
3.6 a/			South Africa		
54.8	83.1	70.1	Lesotho		
			RESETTLEMENT		
17.0 b/	15.0	15.1	Congo	Travel and related cost for individual	15.1
0.8 a/	-		Gabon	resettlement cases	
	-		Other countries		
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
343.4	158.3	155.6	Lesotho		
405.7	508.3	235.9	Training		283.9
1,321.7	1,202.2	2,061.9	Sub-total (1)		1,194.8

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation

b/ Of which US$ 9,638 incurred against overall allocation

c/ Allocated from overall allocation

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA (CONTINUED)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1991	1992			1993		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION		PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)			
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT			
247.7	227.0	221.0	Congo	60 university scholarships		221.0
41.0	25.5	31.6	Gabon	4 university scholarships		31.6
80.3	56.7	181.6	Lesotho	30 university scholarships		162.5
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
			Programme support and administration			
			Junior Professional Officer			
		43.0	South Africa			43.0
			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION			
140.1	-		Namibia			
8,802.4		13,100.0	SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION			-
9,311.5	309.2	13,577.2	Sub-total (2)			458.1
10,633.2	1,511.4	15,639.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)			1,652.9

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (PSA) AND PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE) FOR 1993 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/Country or Area and Object of Expenditure

(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA		PSA & PPE			Objects of expenditure					
		General Progr.	Special Progr.	Total	Staff	Travel	Contract. Services	Operating Expenses	Supplies & Materials	Others
AFRICA										
Angola	PSA	220		220	48	10		116	12	34
	PPE	364	389	753	647	8		83	4	11
Botswana	PSA	117		117	82	2		25	2	6
	PPE	33		33	9	3		21		
Burundi	PSA	211	20	231	134	12		60	8	17
	PPE	82		82	42			34	6	0
Cameroon, Rep. of	PSA	335	15	350	228	7		103	7	5
	PPE	42		42	26			15	1	
Central African Rep.	PPE	484		484	317	18		90	6	53
Cote d'Ivoire	PSA	-	60	60	60					
	PPE	1,802		1,802	1,458	51		257	21	15
Djibouti	PSA	566		566	415	11		120	4	16
	PPE	295	242	537	253	38		173	15	58
Ethiopia	PSA	1,276	70	1,346	1,002	41		151	22	130
	PPE	1,604		1,604	1,387	39		142	15	21
Eritrea	PPE		2,440	2,440	1,430	309	3	596	47	55
Guinea	PSA	-	25	25	25					
	PPE	1,780		1,780	1,298	59		322	31	70
Kenya	PSA	648	133	781	559	24		124	10	64
	PPE	4,034	150	4,184	2,986	128		738	70	262
Malawi	PSA	453	30	483	316	16		110	18	23
	PPE	1,829		1,829	1,339	64		334	28	64
Mozambique	PSA	340	25	365	291	10		50	9	5
	PPE	124	1,186	1,310	966	58		187	18	81
Rwanda	PSA	292	21	313	233	7		55	10	8
	PPE	99		99	30	6		43		20
Senegal	PSA	752	85	837	642	28		146	13	8
	PPE	664		664	410	38		170	15	31
Sierra Leone	PPE	256		256	135	12		88	11	10
Somalia	PPE	3		3		3				
Sudan	PSA	1,624	280	1,904	1,548	18	5	202	9	122
	PPE	882	124	1,006	855	46		51	14	40
Swaziland	PSA	312	45	357	266	7		60	6	18
	PPE	123		123	81	4		30	3	5
Tanzania	PSA	569		569	344	24		182	11	8
	PPE	302		302	156	10		72	4	60
Uganda	PSA	593	45	638	477	17	1	90	7	46
	PPE	340		340	302	7		27	4	0
Zaire	PSA	915	2	917	699	45		132	28	13
	PPE	878		878	524	81		149	27	97
Zambia	PSA	487	114	601	478	21		91	6	5
	PPE	95	46	141	34			82	3	22
Zimbabwe	PSA	279	30	309	227	13		60	3	6
	PPE	243		243	169	5		46	1	22
West Africa	PSA	147	50	197	159	7		14	2	15
	PPE	829		829	558	34		180	16	41
Other countries	PSA	284	42	326	42	199	60	23		2
	PPE	126		126	73	9		40	2	2
SUB-TOTAL	PSA	10,420	1,092	11,512	8,275	519	66	1,914	187	551
	PPE	17,313	4,577	21,090	15,485	1,030	3	3,970	362	1,040
1993 (INITIAL)	TOTAL	27,733	5,669	33,402	23,760	1,549	69	5,884	549	1,591
1992 (REVISED)	TOTAL	33,658	10,285	43,943	30,048	2,363	96	6,953	653	3,830

ANNEX II

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

(in work-years)

AFRICA		1992 (revised)											1993 (initial)									
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
ANGOLA	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	9.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	2.0	2.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	5.0	-	4.0	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	2.5	-	3.0	5.5	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.5	-	2.5	-	2.5	5.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	7.0	0.0	13.0	20.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.5	12.5	0.0
BOTSWANA	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	5.0	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.3	-	0.8	-	1.5	2.3	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.7	0.7	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	3.0	0.0
BURUNDI	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	6.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	6.0	7.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	4.0	4.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.0	11.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.0	11.0	0.0
CAMEROON	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	-	1.0	0.5	-	1.5	-	6.0	7.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	6.0	7.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-		-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.2
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	1.0	1.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	7.0	8.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	8.0	0.2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	-	6.7	8.7	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	-	7.0	9.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	6.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	9.0	0.0
COTE D'IVOIRE	PSA-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.5	5.0	9.5	1.0	22.0	32.5	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.5	5.0	9.5	1.0	22.0	32.5	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	5.0	9.5	1.0	22.0	32.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	5.0	9.5	1.0	22.0	32.5	0.0
DJIBOUTI	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	1.5	-	0.9	-	2.4	-	9.0	11.4	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	9.6	11.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.7	3.3	-	2.8	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	2.0	4.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	4.0	-	1.1	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.5	0.5	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	3.2	3.0	9.7	0.0	12.9	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	11.5	15.5	0.0
ETHIOPIA	PSA-GP/EP	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.0	-	-	5.5	-	22.5	28.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	-	-	6.0	-	19.0	25.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	1.5	3.5	6.6	0.4	12.0	1.5	61.1	74.6	-	-	-	1.0	2.6	3.5	-	7.1	1.0	40.5	48.6	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	8.7	0.7	10.4	3.7	40.4	54.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	4.1	-	4.6	0.5	18.5	23.6	-
	Total	1.0	1.0	2.0	7.5	15.3	1.1	27.9	5.2	124.0	157.1	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	6.1	7.6	0.0	17.7	1.5	78.0	97.2	0.0

AFRICA		1992 (revised)											1993 (initial)										
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
ETHIOPIA/ ERITREA	PPE-SP/TP	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	-	3.7	-	7.7	11.4	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	4.0	-	11.0	15.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	7.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	11.0	15.0	0.0
GHANA	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.5	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.5	0.0
GUINEA	PSA-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.3
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	1.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	11.0	1.0	31.0	43.0	-	-	-	1.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	11.0	1.0	30.0	42.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	11.0	1.0	31.0	43.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	11.0	1.0	30.0	42.0	0.3
KENYA	PSA-GP/KP	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	-	13.1	17.1	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	-	13.0	17.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	5.6	15.0	0.7	21.3	4.3	65.5	91.1	-	-	-	-	7.0	19.5	1.0	27.5	5.0	88.0	120.5	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	0.9	0.7	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	-	-	2.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.5	16.7	1.7	26.9	4.3	78.6	109.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	21.5	2.0	33.5	5.0	101.0	139.5	0.0
LESOTHO	PSA-GP/KP	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	2.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LIBERIA	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	5.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	4.0	6.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.0
MALAWI	PSA-GP/KP	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	-	1.0	4.0	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	-	1.0	4.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.2
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	1.0	2.6	7.0	2.0	12.6	8.0	32.0	52.6	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	12.0	8.0	32.0	52.0	-
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.6	8.0	2.0	15.6	8.0	33.0	56.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	8.0	2.0	15.0	8.0	33.0	56.0	0.2
MOZAMBIQUE	PSA-GP/KP	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	5.5	7.5	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	4.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	1.0
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	2.5	2.0	5.5	2.0	17.5	25.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	21.0	29.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	8.5	2.0	24.0	34.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	9.0	2.0	24.0	35.0	1.0
NAMIBIA	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
NIGERIA	PSA-GP/KP	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	3.0	4.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	3.0	4.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	7.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	2.0	7.0	10.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	14.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	14.0	0.0
RWANDA	PSA-GP/KP	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	4.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.3
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	3.0	3.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	0.3
SENEGAL	PSA-GP/KP	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	7.0	12.0	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	10.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.2
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	7.7	-	15.0	22.7	-	-	-	1.0	0.5	1.0	-	2.5	1.0	9.5	13.0	-
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.7	3.0	11.7	1.0	22.0	34.7	2.4	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	6.5	2.0	14.5	23.0	0.2
SIERRA LEONE	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	9.0	13.0	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	4.0	6.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	9.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	4.0	6.0	0.0
SOMALIA	PPE-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	9.0	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUDAN	PSA-GP/KP	1.0	-	2.0	3.0	5.3	-	11.3	-	29.0	40.3	-	1.0	-	2.0	3.0	5.0	-	11.0	-	26.0	37.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	4.5	2.0	7.5	1.0	53.0	61.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	4.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	44.0	51.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.5	0.5	-
	Total	1.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	9.8	2.0	18.8	1.0	82.8	102.6	4.3	1.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	9.0	1.0	17.0	1.0	70.5	88.5	0.1
SWAZILAND	PSA-GP/KP	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	6.0	8.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	6.0	8.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	9.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	9.0	13.0	0.1
TANZANIA	PSA-GP/KP	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	-	10.0	13.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	-	10.0	13.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	1.0	0.3	-	1.3	1.0	4.5	6.8	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	-	1.5	1.0	2.5	5.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	14.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	4.5	1.0	12.5	18.0	0.0
UGANDA	PSA-GP/KP	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	4.0	-	15.0	19.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	4.0	-	14.4	18.4	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.0	2.5	-	14.3	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	3.0	-	15.0	18.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	1.0	6.5	0.0	29.3	35.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	7.0	0.0	29.4	36.4	0.0
ZAIRE	PSA-GP/KP	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	-	18.0	23.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	-	17.0	22.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	2.0	3.8	2.4	8.2	1.0	19.9	29.1	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	1.5	5.5	-	8.5	14.0	-
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	4.8	3.4	13.2	1.0	37.9	52.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	10.5	0.0	25.5	36.0	0.0

AFRICA		1992 (revised)											1993 (initial)									
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
ZAMBIA	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	-	8.0	11.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	3.0	-	8.0	11.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.8
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	5.0	5.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	5.0	5.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	14.3	17.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	18.0	21.0	0.8
ZIMBABWE	PSA-GP/EP	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	-	5.0	7.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	-	5.0	7.0	-
	-SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
	PPE-GP/TP	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	4.0	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	4.0	6.0	-
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	9.0	12.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	9.0	13.0	0.0
TOTAL	PSA-GP/EP	2.0	4.0	16.0	17.0	19.7	3.0	61.7	1.0	180.1	242.8	-	2.0	4.0	13.5	17.0	17.3	3.0	56.8	1.0	155.9	213.7	-
	-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
	PPE-GP/TP	0.0	0.0	7.8	25.0	58.4	23.2	114.4	25.8	378.3	518.5	-	0.0	0.0	6.5	22.6	55.5	17.0	101.6	24.5	344.2	470.3	-
	-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.6	15.6	4.0	25.9	5.7	77.8	109.4	-	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.0	11.6	2.0	19.1	2.5	59.0	80.6	-
GRAND TOTAL		2.0	4.0	25.5	46.6	93.7	30.2	202.0	32.5	636.2	870.7	23.4	2.0	4.0	21.5	43.6	84.4	22.0	177.5	28.0	559.1	764.6	3.2

PSA = Programme Support and Administration; PPE = Project Personnel Expenditure; GP = General Programmes; SP = Special Programmes
EP = Established Posts; TP = Temporary Posts
JPO = Junior Professional Officer; NO = Professional National Officer; GS = General Service Staff